

W. GOODE & CO.  
AGENTS.  
W. W. WILKINSON, Auctioneer.

THE GRAND  
SALE

Season at  
WOOD PARK

of the city limits  
Titan Dummy Line

TO THE  
MERS' HOME

AND JUST  
GRANT PARK

May 6th, 10 A. M.

er on the grounds, Ar  
and beautiful. Term  
6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and  
with 8 per cent intere  
annually. Remember  
Wednesday, May 6th, 10

W. GOODE & CO.  
ALBERT L. RICK

GOODE & CO.  
AGENTS.

W. W. WILKINSON, AUCTIONEER.

ed auction sale of the

PROPERTY  
EDGEWOOD.

utiful Lots 60

Georgia railroad train, leaving  
at 12 o'clock noon. Free dinner  
on board.

April 29, 1891.

TERMS.

of the finest locations at Edge  
and immediately on the Georgia  
of the Edgewood depot, and the  
crossing, faces Edgewood avenue  
fourth mile from the depot, and  
walk to the Edgewood avenue  
and pleasant one, and may be  
and from the city on the  
are large, high and level. The  
class, and all the surround  
One-third cash; balance, on  
cent interest, payable in  
Georgia railroad train leaving  
at 12 o'clock noon. Free dinner  
on board.

ALBERT L. RICK

GOODE & CO.

STATE OFFERS.

ry home, 2 1/2 miles out; 1/2  
road front; 3 1/2 acres in view  
that will bear this year, 100  
room house. Liberal terms.  
located tract of 130 acres, on  
from the center of the city,  
ly improvements, and a fine  
ate locality, shortly, that will  
to double in value. Call for  
terms.

ALBERT L. RICK

# THE

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1891.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## WADE HAMPTON IN AUGUSTA,

The Guest of the Men Who Fol-  
lowed Him in War.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

Tendered the Great Horseman of  
the Confederacy.

COLONEL STOVALL'S MEMORIAL SPEECH.

How the Day Was Observed in  
Georgia and the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—This  
has been a great day for Augusta.

It was Veterans' Day.

Veterans were here from everywhere—  
battle-scarred veterans, bearing the old, tattered  
flags of the confederacy that have been  
silent witnesses of deeds of gallantry  
and heroism never equaled by any people  
in the history of the world.

General Wade Hampton was the hero of  
the day, but there were other distinguished  
confederates here: General Joe Wheeler,  
of Alabama; General M. C. Butler, of  
South Carolina; General John Bratton, of  
South Carolina; General H. B. Young, of  
South Carolina; General Ellison Capers, of



GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

South Carolina; General Fred Cummings,  
of Georgia; General Johnson Hagood, Gen-  
eral Bamberg, of South Carolina; General  
T. T. Munford, of Virginia; General Wil-  
lam Miller, of Florida; General W. H.  
Payne, of Virginia; General W. A. Quarles,  
of Tennessee; General G. M. Sorrel, Gen-  
eral M. A. Stovall, General George W. Rains,  
of Georgia, and hundreds of other  
distinguished ex-confederate chieftains.

Colonel C. C. Jones.  
The exercises of the day were opened with  
a meeting of the Confederate Veterans' As-  
sociation at 10 o'clock, at which Colonel C.  
C. Jones delivered an address in which he  
said, speaking of Hampton:

"Honored as we are by the presence of  
one who, as master of horse of the  
army of northern Virginia; as governor,  
senator, southern gentleman and deliverer  
of his people from the domination of the  
ignorant, the alien, and the false voter,  
challenges and receives our highest respect,  
our sincerest esteem, unstinted gratitude and  
warmest admiration; and anticipating from  
him the compliment of an oration upon the  
occasion of this happy reunion."

Speaking of perpetuating the Confederate  
Survivors' Association by forming a  
Veterans' Sons' Association, Colonel Jones  
said:

"To our descendants do we naturally and  
confidently look for the protection of our pos-  
tumnous reputations. They should be the  
guardians, as they are the legitimate trans-  
mitters, of the aims and principles which we  
hold dearer than life. Permit me, then, to  
make this suggestion for your consideration  
and future action. Let our sons, by virtue  
of heirship, be admitted as junior members  
of this association, so that when we pass into  
the realm of shadows there may be those  
sprung from our loins and inheriting our sen-  
timents who will regard with pride and  
cherish with devotion the doctrines, aims  
and recollections which we deem sacred, and  
see to it that in the pantheon wherein hon-  
est history shall set up the images  
of the good and the great there  
shall be room—ample, honorable  
and prominent—accorded to the statues of  
Davis, and Lee, and Jackson, and Johnston,  
and Hampton, and of their noble compatriots  
who imperiled all in the defense of home, in  
the cause of truth, in the maintenance of  
right, in the support of freedom and in the  
exhibition of every trait appertaining to ex-  
alted manhood."

At the conclusion of Colonel Jones's ad-  
dress, he presented to General Hampton a  
handsome badge from Mrs. N. K. Butler, the  
wife of a Hampton veteran, painted by her  
own hand.

General Hampton accepted it with pride,  
and said he would prize it as an heirloom. A  
gold badge of the association was also pre-  
sented to General Hampton, as a souvenir, on  
motion of Major P. H. Langdon.

Everybody then adjourned to the exhi-  
bition grounds. General Hampton was driven  
out, escorted by the Richmond Hussars, and  
along the route he was applauded vigor-  
ously and enthusiastically. General Hampton  
was escorted to the stand by an old confeder-  
ate drum corps attired in uniforms that did  
service in the war. They marched to the  
stand playing "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and  
as General Hampton walked up the steps the  
band struck up Dixie, and the crowd went  
wild with applause.

General Wade Hampton.

General Hampton began by recounting with  
terror and deep feeling his last meeting  
with his soldiers, and how they had all embraced  
and wiped away his tears—tears which he  
could not restrain even now when he thought  
and spoke of that memorable scene. He loved  
these men, and not these only, but all the  
cavalry he had the honor to command.

"I know," he said, "that our good friends of  
the infantry used to chaff us as good deal.

They used to say that they never saw a dead  
man with spurs on, but in the great fight at  
Trevilian Station fought by the cavalry against  
overwhelming numbers of infantry, there were  
710 killed and wounded in Butler's division,  
and in the Sixth regiment the men were lost 103  
killed and wounded. [Applause.] And I will  
say that in the great campaign of Gettysburg,  
where the desperate fighting was by that in-  
vincible infantry of ours, the cavalry corps lost  
more in killed and wounded than any other  
division in Lee's army. Now we, the cavalry,  
did some fighting, on which I do not intend  
to detain you by telling you what I think  
of the cavalry. I want to show you what  
General Lee wrote me. Just after the war  
General Lee wrote me, and requested that  
I would give him a correct narrative of the  
operations of the cavalry corps of the last  
campaign in Virginia. He was, as you know,  
about to write a history of the war, and he was  
a great misfortune to the south, that he was  
not at that time prepared to finish it. In his  
letter he said that the difference between the  
sections culminated in blood, but not in  
treason. Those were his words, and I want  
every cavalrman and every infantryman, and  
to tell his children and to tell their children  
[Applause and cheers.] You fought for what  
we believed were our rights. We believed it  
as conscientiously as any man could believe  
anything on the face of the earth. We be-  
lieved that we were fighting for God and our  
fatherland, and we were fighting for God and  
our fatherland.

"The man who would not fight ought to be  
damned. [Applause.] Now while I say that  
we were neither traitors nor rebels, I do not  
say that we should not recognize our allegiance  
to the general government. It is only one  
country that we have now, and it is our  
duty, and the duty of every man in the  
south, and the duty of every man in the  
country to the field for all freedom for all time to  
come. [Applause.] I am a loyal citizen, but I  
maintain that I can at all times express my  
opinion, whether in northern presence or in  
southern presence, and never will I say that  
my dead brothers were traitors to their cause."

General Hampton then read a number of his  
letters to General Lee, and a large number of  
brief congratulatory telegrams from General  
Lee. After reading he said:

"In looking over my records I find that in  
the last six months of the war we turned in  
between 18,000 and 20,000 prisoners. That was  
very well for an army of 5,000 or 6,000.  
When I look over my records I find that I  
have been said that the infantry whipped them,  
and we caught them while they were run-  
ning."

General Hampton then concluded by saying:  
"As you know I would rather fight than  
speak, but I do want to tell you of the last  
communication I received from Lee, as it was  
particularly complimentary to the army of  
northern Virginia. I would say that I had  
to go through my privations, my sufferings, and  
could have foreseen the result of the war, even  
then I would have been willing to encounter  
the results. After the war General Lee  
wrote to me and said: 'You cannot  
regret as much as do that you  
were not present at the final struggle, for had  
you been present with all your cavalry, the  
disaster would not have happened.' [Ap-  
plause and cheering.] He did not say, 'I  
think it would not have happened,' but 'I be-  
lieve it would not have happened,' but he  
said, 'The disaster would not have happened.'"

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the infantry used to chaff us as good deal.

Remie commanding; brass band, veteran drum  
corps, Survivors' Association and visiting  
veterans, First Vice President Eve command-  
ing; mounted veterans; Captain W. B. Young  
commanding; Richmond Hussars, Lieutenant  
wigs, commanding. Next came the confeder-  
ate generals in carriages.

General Wade Hampton rode with General  
Wheeler, Colonel C. C. Jones and General M.  
A. Stovall in the first carriage. Then followed  
the ladies of the Memorial Association.

As the procession passed the confederate  
monument on Broad street, which was appropri-  
ately decorated, the veterans removed their  
hats, and the soldiers presented arms in re-  
spect to those in whose memory the shaft was  
erected.

Colonel Stovall's Speech.

At the cemetery Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall de-  
livered the oration of the day. It was a mag-  
nificent effort, the most eloquent speech heard  
in Augusta in years, and places Mr. Stovall in  
the very front rank of eloquent southern  
orators. Indeed it was the unanimous verdict  
of those who heard it that Pleasant Stovall  
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little else than rags now, having been riddled  
by bullets and the elements through years of  
service, but these old emblems of the dark  
era are more prized than the brightest ban-  
ners.

THE DAY IN MACON.

The Memory of the Confederacy Still Fra-  
grant.

MACON, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—Memo-  
rial Day dawned beautifully in Macon. The  
weather was simply ideal. All business was sus-  
pended in the city after the dinner hour, and  
the entire populace assembled at 4 o'clock at  
Rose Hill cemetery, at the soldiers' lot, to pay  
homage to the confederate dead. A greater  
crowd never gathered there on a similar occa-  
sion. The patriotism of the people of Macon  
was fully and fitly demonstrated today.

The military companies, under command of  
Colonel C. Wiley, assembled on Second  
street, and took up the line of march in the  
following order:

Floyd Rifles, Captain Hardeman.  
Macon Volunteers, Captain Wells.  
Southern Guards, Captain J. J. Farmer.  
Macon Light Infantry, Captain Malloy.

Then came the Confederate Survivors' Asso-  
ciation, in charge of Major M. R. Kodger, com-  
mander. C. M. Wiley was in command of the mil-  
itary. Members of the P. S. Jones  
Grand Army of the Republic, J. D. Crawford,  
commander, were in line with the Confederate  
Survivors' Association. All the companies in-  
vited by the Survivors' Association.

The Macon Hussars, mounted, closed the pro-  
cession.

The line of march was by the confederate  
monument at the intersection of Mulberry and  
Second streets, which had been decorated with  
flowers. The procession was led by the  
Macon Hussars, mounted, and followed by the  
other companies. The procession moved  
through Mulberry street; then through  
Spring street to Walnut; and up Walnut to  
Rose Hill cemetery, where arms were stacked  
and the companies dismounted. The pro-  
cession of the following programme:

Prayer—The Rev. J. P. McFerrin.  
Invocation—The Rev. J. P. McFerrin.  
Special Address in Memory of General Joseph  
E. Johnston—Hon. W. A. Davis.

Strewing the soldiers' graves with flowers.  
After the decoration of the graves, the mil-  
itary re-formed and fired a salute to the vol-  
unteers over the soldiers' graves, which had been  
buried under a rich profusion of lovely flowers,  
the offerings of love and patriotism.

The E. S. Jones Post of the Grand Army of  
the Republic presented as their floral contri-  
bution a large and a very beautiful wreath of  
flowers, the scene was in the highest degree in-  
spiring, and the enthusiasm of the people  
knew no bounds.

The exercises were opened with a beautiful  
prayer by Rev. J. P. McFerrin, and in a most  
eloquent and brilliant speech Dr. F. M. Ridley  
presented the orator. As the battle-scarred  
warrior rose to address the multitude, he  
was cheered to the echo. He was at his best,  
and spoke burning words of power. He began  
by extending thanks for the gracious welcome  
to the home of the patriots, and for the hospi-  
tality of this great people. He said that on  
this bright day, so full of patriotic sugges-  
tions, that he proposed to hold counsel with  
them in the cause of a common country,  
and in order to suit the theme to the occasion he  
had chosen for his subject the high civic vir-  
tue called patriotism. He then described patri-  
otism to be far more than devotion to one's  
native land, or his readiness even to give his  
life in its defense. Illustrations from history  
were drawn to show that even tyrants were  
patriotic in the sense of being ready to defend  
their country. He laid down the principle  
that patriotism was as much a duty of the  
foundations of its civil government, and  
high as the loftiest and highest hopes of pos-  
sibilities. He stated that true patriotism was  
philanthropic, holding at the special ad-  
vantage of the well being of his  
own fellow-citizens. Our country, he  
said, was our countrymen, their  
welfare, and their interests, and he insisted  
that it was the duty of our people, as patriots  
both to the republic and their future, to  
strengthen the character of the coming  
generation by stimulating their self-interest,  
and this was to be done by cultivating a just pride  
in the past history of their people, and in the  
great deeds of their ancestry. He said  
that the history of the nation was a record of  
the grand contributions of persons to the work  
of upbuilding the nation.

At the close of the address he urged up to shake  
hands with the general. From 6,000 to 8,000  
people witnessed the grand memorial pageant.

A special train left the union depot yester-  
day morning at six o'clock on the Atlanta and  
West Point division for LaGrange.

It carried the Atlanta Zouaves, Captain  
Hollis commanding; the Governor's Horse  
Guards, Captain Miller; a squadron from the  
Georgia City Guards under Lieutenant Gold-  
smith, and a squad of the Atlanta Artillery  
with the Gordon cannon, under Captain  
Forbes. About 1,000 people, representing  
different companies, went along. The party  
went to participate in the memorial exercises.

At 9 o'clock p. m., the special reached the  
city.

The members of the different companies  
spoke highly of the royal reception they re-  
ceived at the hands of the Troup Hussars, the  
LaGrange Light Infantry and the citizens  
generally.

"Never was LaGrange so crowded," said  
one of the party. There must have been  
fully 2,000 people present, and everybody  
seemed pleased that Atlanta should send so  
large a military delegation to participate in  
their memorial exercises.

In Thomson.

THOMSON, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—Memo-  
rial services were held here today. The  
proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock, when  
the cemetery to honor the dead heroes was one of  
the largest that ever took part in memorial  
services at this point. The procession formed  
in front of Rev. A. B. Thrasher's, on Main  
street, and marched to the Methodist church,  
where services were held in the following  
order: The Masses were read by members  
of the fire company, then little children de-  
bedded with flowers, etc. Hamilton Phinizy,  
of Augusta, was the orator, and his address is  
pronounced as one of the most appropriate  
ever delivered at this place on similar occa-  
sions. Quite a sum has been raised by the  
ladies of the Memorial Association for the  
purpose of erecting a monument to our fallen  
heroes, which will be erected by next Memorial  
Day.

The Day in Elberton.

ELBERTON, April 27.—[Special.]—Memorial  
Day was duly celebrated by the Ladies' Memo-  
rial Society of Elberton. In the morning  
services were held at the Methodist church,  
conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of the Pres-  
byterian church, assisted by Revs. A. C.  
Thomas, Methodist, and J. J. Farmer, Bapt-  
ist. The audience was very large, and Dr.  
Hoyt preached a powerful sermon in the na-  
ture of a eulogy on the confederate soldiers and  
the women. The church furnished a  
beautiful music, appropriate to the occasion.  
In the afternoon the whole town went out  
to the cemetery, where the soldiers' graves  
were strewn with flowers. The Elberton Light  
Infantry was out in full uniform, and fired a  
salute over the soldiers' graves.

In Columbus.

tions which they have held, not always in the  
practical influence which they have exerted on  
the history of the South, but it is in the  
thoughts which they have aroused, and in the  
sentiments which they have inspired in the breasts  
of their fellow men.

"To be cold and breathless, to feel not, to think  
not, this is not the Christian's duty. The men  
who have breathed their spirits into the institu-  
tions of their country, who have stamped their  
character on the pillars of the age, and who have  
poured their heart's blood into the channels of  
public prosperity. The deeds that men do are  
not forgotten. The influence of the lofty sentiment  
which prompted their execution will live long after  
the deed itself is forgotten, even as the rippling  
waves go on and on forever across the surface of  
the sea, though the force which set that wave in  
motion may have long since been spent, or the  
object from which it began may have long been  
buried beneath the waters which it agitated."

The battles in which patriotism and heroism  
have been displayed may be forgotten, the cause  
for which they were exerted may have been lost,  
but the influence they had on human thought and  
human aspiration must be as eternal as the  
immortality of the soul. These things are not  
lost. The empire of decay.

When time is over and worlds pass away;  
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,  
But that which warmed it once can never die."

GENERAL GORDON IN LAGRANGE.

The Atlanta Military Take Part in the  
Services.

LAGRANGE, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—This  
has been the greatest day in LaGrange's  
history.

The memorial exercises passed off with an  
eclat worthy of the name and the cause they  
commemorated. The day was bright and  
beautiful. Our town never looked prettier or  
more inviting, emblematic in its deep, dense  
foliage. All the soldiers, regulars and  
hundreds of people bore their floral offerings  
to the cemetery.

Four heavily loaded trains brought visitors  
from Woodbury, Thomaston, Greenville,  
Stinson, Atlanta, Hogshead, West Point,  
LaFayette, Opelika and many other places.

General Gordon arrived at 12 o'clock, and  
was received with the firing of artillery, the  
shouts of veterans and the music of the  
Atlanta Zouaves band. The crowd was on  
splendidly represented by her Zouaves, Ar-  
tillery and Governor's Horse Guards. Mrs.  
Gordon was detained by the serious illness of  
a grandchild. The procession commenced at  
2 o'clock, and proceeded by the band  
marched to the soldiers' cemetery. General Gordon rode a magnificent  
horse, and was escorted by veterans on horse-  
back. The march was punctuated by the  
firing of cannon and the cheers of the great  
crowd. As the procession entered the ceme-  
tery, the scene was in the highest degree in-  
spiring, and the enthusiasm of the people  
knew no bounds.

The exercises were opened with a beautiful  
prayer by Rev. J. P. McFerrin, and in a most  
eloquent and brilliant speech Dr. F. M. Ridley  
presented the orator. As the battle-scarred  
warrior rose to address the multitude, he  
was cheered to the echo. He was at his best,  
and spoke burning words of power. He began  
by extending thanks for the gracious welcome  
to the home of the patriots, and for the hospi-  
tality of this great people. He said that on  
this bright day



# HE TOOK HIS LIFE

WHEN EVERYBODY THOUGHT HE WAS HAPPY.

Suicide of a Young Man in Knoxville After Everything Had Been Arranged for His Wedding.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—[Special.]—M. O. Meredith, a young man quite well known in the city, and prominent in business circles, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The suicide has created a most profound sensation, which is increased by the fact that he was engaged to be married Wednesday night to Miss Lucy Hudiburg, the beautiful young daughter of Postmaster Hudiburg. So far it seems very difficult to get at the facts, which caused him to commit the rash deed. Scores of rumors are afloat. It does seem to be true, however, that financial troubles led to it.

Meredith has been the local agent for the New South Building and Loan Association, of Middleborough, Ky. Charges are made that he is a defaulter to the company, and others again that he has collected dues from many stockholders and turned them over to the company. He came here some three or four years since and seemed to be a poor but hard working man. He professed religion and joined the Church street Methodist church, and has been one of the most prominent and active workers in the church.

He took the lead in church work, prayed in public and was a most zealous Christian. He courted the daughter of Postmaster Hudiburg and won her hand. The cards were all out for the marriage, and he was looked forward to as a coming social event. This morning Meredith was seen early. He took an electric car about 7 o'clock and went to a suburb about three miles east of the city. Some time before noon he returned, and visited his affianced. It now developed that he insisted strenuously on her taking a buggy ride with him. She told him she could not go, as she was too busy preparing for the wedding. He continued to insist, and when she refused to go, he took her by the hand and led her to the door of her house and about noon was seen going in the direction of the historic old Fort Saunders. Several persons saw and recognized him. Just after dinner he was seen near the old fort, sitting under a tree, reading a letter. As far as known this was the last time he was seen alive. Between 1 and 2 o'clock some one was passing the fort, and was startled by the report of a pistol. The party looked, and saw a man under a tree, with a pistol at his head, fall. The alarm was given and assistance rendered.

The man was found with a bullet hole through his head, from which his brains and blood oozed. The pistol was still in his hand, but he was dead. He had evidently deliberately planned his own death. He had taken with him a coat and a hat, and was seen near the pines, which skirt the memorable battlefield of Fort Saunders. He had fallen with his head on the ground.

About ten days since Meredith was reported to have fallen from a Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville train and hurt himself. It is now said that he jumped from the train with the intention of killing himself, but that he failed to do so. This story may be false. But he did jump off from a train. By his body today was found a letter addressed to his fiancée. The contents of this letter have not yet become public, but it is said, it is said, however, that in this letter he states that he had been haunted by parties into the deed. This story puts things again. The statement is that he was not to be married, but that he had been dealing with him in the building and loan association, and had threatened him with criminal prosecution. The affair is in deeper mystery the statements come out, but the facts will doubtless be developed.

## THE DENVER POISONING.

How It Was Ascertained That the Bottle Was Mailed at Boston.

DENVER, Col., April 27.—The death, by poisoning, of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., is the sensation of the hour. The analysis of the portion of the liquid remaining in the bottle that came by mail from Boston, purporting to contain fine old whisky, shows that there was no whisky in it, but that it was a solution of arsenic, colored and perfumed. The discovery that it was mailed in Boston was made through the circumstance that Mrs. Worrall's little boy is a stamp collector, and he secured the stamps from the wrapper, amounting to 95 cents, and these bore the Boston postmark.

Mrs. Worrall is somewhat better, and there are hopes of her recovery.

## IT WAS MURDER.

BOSTON, April 27.—In a special dispatch from Providence, Henry B. Winship, financial head of the J. B. Barnaby Company, in speaking of Mrs. Barnaby's death, is reported as saying:

"There was a murder. In my judgment, the motive of gain inspired it. I am trustee for the Barnaby estate, and have got a little money of my own to punish the man who was the perpetrator of that crime. We will spend every dollar in our hands."

The Providence detectives have very positive theories as to the perpetrator.

## MRS. MARTIN'S TRIAL.

Progresses at a Rate Favorable to Her—Two Arguments Yet to Be Made.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 27.—[Special.]—From all appearance the famous Martin murder trial will go down with tomorrow's setting sun. Only two arguments are yet to be made, and the jury, it is safe to say, will not be out over an hour before they return with a verdict for the acquittal of the defendant, who, judging from the protestations from all sides, is now regarded as the child of the people.

Soon after the trial started this morning a huge and beautiful basket of flowers was carried into the courtroom and presented to Mrs. Martin, over which she became noticeably affected. Dangling to the handle was a white card on which was written in large letters, "We sympathize with you," while a general hum of approval passed through the courtroom from the vast crowd in sanction of the beautiful tribute.

The tilt looked forward and prophesied by your correspondent some time ago, took place this morning, in which the lie was passed, and opened for timely defense, a personal encounter would undoubtedly result. Attorney John, for the defendant, made a disparaging remark at Colonel Baker, for the state, who immediately sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "You are a liar and a ruffian." Before any further action was taken, however, friendly lawyers used the afternoon session, which was opened by Attorney Meade for the defense, was brought to an unexpected close by Mr. Meade taking suddenly sick, and the court adjourned until tomorrow morning. There is but one more speech to follow his, and then the great case will have become a memory only.

## A WOMAN'S STORY.

She Claims that Her Husband Had Maltreated Her.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 27.—[Special.]—This morning, before Squire Wood, Mrs. M. A. Hahn swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Lon Hahn, on charge of assault with nitric acid. Hahn is proprietor of a dyehouse on Eighth street, between Market and Broad. Mrs. Hahn, when she appeared before the justice to secure the warrant, exhibited ugly wounds on her hands and arms, and portions of her dress that had been burned as though with acid. She stated that her husband assaulted her, and that he threw a bottle of nitric acid over her in his place of business this morning. There is no doubt that she was burned with acid, but he denies that he did it. Hahn stated that his wife is dreadfully addicted to the morphine-eating habit. He said she came to the shop this morning, and probably spilled some acid upon herself while wandering about under the influence of morphine. This acid, he said, is used as the dye-works for the purpose of cleaning clothes, and he denies that he was in the room at all when she received the injuries.

# THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

And Two Condemned Men Set Free by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the supreme court today Chief Justice Fuller directed that the indictment be quashed in the case of John C. Ball and Robert J. Boutwell, convicted in the United States court for the eastern district of Texas of the murder of William T. Bax. It is supposed the murder was committed in the Indian Territory, but neither the time nor the place of the killing was set out in the indictment, and the court holds it was therefore defective. The effect of the order is to set the prisoners free.

## SENATOR CHILTON, OF TEXAS.

The Reason Why Governor Hogg Appointed Him.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 27.—[Special.]—An intimate friend of Governor Hogg was today asked why the latter had overlooked the claim of Roger Q. Mills, and appointed Horace Chilton to the vacancy made by the resignation of Senator Reagan. He said:

"Governor Hogg and Horace Chilton were barefooted printers' devils together, toiled up together, studied law together, were admitted to practice together and have been life-long friends."

## A BANK MYSTERY.

Disappearance of a Large Amount of Money with the Cashier.

St. Louis, April 27.—Captain H. W. Corington, cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' bank of Montgomery City, Mo., has disappeared, and the citizens of that town are puzzling their minds as to whether he is responsible for the mysterious shortage of \$9,300 in the bank's accounts, or whether the loss of the money has so preyed upon him that it has unbalanced his mind.

Last Thursday at noon, Captain Corington and his nephew closed and locked the bank and went to dinner, as was their custom. When they returned they noticed nothing out of the way, but at the closing hour, when the cash was balanced up, \$9,300 was found missing.

An investigation disclosed the fact that a back window had been broken open and the vault door was scratched, as though it had been tampered with, but the lock, strange to say, had not been broken.

The town marshal was notified, but not the slightest clue could be found. Captain Corington was nearly distracted, and came to St. Louis. Upon his arrival here he reported the robbery to the police authorities. After telling all he knew he departed, promising to return later in the day, but since his first call he has not been seen. His brother arrived here yesterday, and an active search for the missing man is now in progress. But so far he has not been located.

Some time since Captain Corington has been well and favorably known among a large circle of business and social acquaintances in this city. Advice from Montgomery City this morning states that the bank has closed its doors, owing to uncertainty as to its condition.

## THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Ground Broken at Riverside Park—Ceremonies of the Occasion.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The ground was broken today at Riverside park for the monument which is to be raised at the tomb of General Grant. The ceremonies were in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic and were very impressive.

When the sod was broken by Commander Freeman, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United States steamer Yantic, anchored in Hudson river off the park, and fired twenty-one guns at intervals of thirty seconds.

A feature of the occasion was the music of the Marine band and a large chorus of children. Horace Porter was the orator of the day.

## TO MEET IN CONVENTION.

The Southern Unitarians Will Gather in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 27.—[Special.]—The southern conference of Unitarian churches will be held in Chattanooga on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The new church will be dedicated on Wednesday night, and the sermon of dedication will be preached by Rev. G. Reynolds, of Boston. Mass. An address on Theodore Parker will be delivered by Rev. J. L. Jones, of Chicago. Other addresses will be given on Thursday, day and night, by ministers and delegates from churches in the south.

All friends of the cause will enjoy these meetings. The conference was organized in Atlanta seven years ago, when the Church of Our Father was the meetings and the greatest success to all, and doubtless many who are not of this fold will attend them.

## This Pistol Was Loaded.

ATLANTA, Ala., April 27.—[Special.]—Cadet Horne, a pupil in the college here, was very seriously and, perhaps, fatally wounded in the Thomas boarding here yesterday morning. He and Cadet Whaley were in the college, "fooling with their pistols." The report of Whaley's gun was accidentally discharged, sending a ball through the eye and into the rear of Horne's head. The young man is in a very critical condition. Dr. Drake, the college surgeon, has hopes of saving the life, yet even in that event the victim will be frightfully maimed for the remainder of his days.

## The Stockholders Meet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 27.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Rome Land Company met in Chattanooga this morning, and elected the following directors: Dr. J. N. Caplinger, J. W. Watkins, J. R. Hopkins, C. A. Lyster, J. F. Fitzpatrick, S. H. Chisholm, J. C. Colyar, O. W. Snyder, R. P. Flowers, W. R. Burton, J. J. King, S. H. Buck, M. S. Stokes.

The directors elected the following officers: S. H. Buck, president; J. N. Caplinger, vice president; R. A. Lyster, treasurer. J. J. King was appointed secretary. The report of the president was read and the condition of the company is reported as satisfactory.

## Fell Dead in the Pulpit.

AT BURLINGTON, N. C., April 27.—[Special.]—At Burlington this morning, just as Rev. R. A. Ricks, pastor of the Christian church there, began his sermon he fell as if shot. The congregation was thrown into a state of great excitement and fright in a few moments. Ricks had been reading the scriptures and was apparently in the midst of his prayer.

Death was due to apoplexy. He was only thirty-five years old, and went to Burlington from Franklin, Va. He leaves a wife and two small children.

## The Suicide of an Ohioan.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—[Special.]—Dr. E. B. Ward, a Chicago gentleman, who recently bought a farm in Henrico county and moved there, committed suicide Saturday night. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and had been suffering with consumption and heart trouble, and since he came here contracted rheumatism. This combination of diseases seemed to have affected Dr. Ward's mind. He shot himself with a pistol Saturday and died almost instantly. The remains were sent to Dayton, O., last night.

## Defending a Washwoman.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 27.—[Special.]—Charles Chatman shot and instantly killed Wash Cook, at Hattiesburg yesterday. Cook was disputing with his washwoman about his laundry bill, and told her a lie. Chatman espoused the cause of the woman and drew his pistol and shot Cook through the head, and made good his escape. All parties were colored.

# THE LOTTERY CASES.

THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Hearing Before the United States Supreme Court Postponed Until Next October.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—At the last session of the legislature John A. Morris and associates made application for a renewal of the Louisiana State Lottery charter for twenty-five years, offering to pay the state more than a million of dollars per annum for the privileges. The bill embodying the requisite amendments to the constitution, known as the lottery amendments, was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the legislature, and by courtesy copy of the act was sent to Governor Nichols, who vetoed it, although friends of the measure argued that he had no right to do so under the constitution. The secretary of state having refused to promulgate the act, the company applied for a mandamus compelling him to promulgate the proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the next general election. The case was argued today before a division of the supreme court, and a decision in favor of the lottery company, Judge Watkins reading the opinion as the organ of the court; Chief Justice Bernard and Associate Justice McEnery concurring. Each read opinions while Associate Justices Penner and Breax read dissenting opinions.

## THE HEARING POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The attorneys for the publishers of the New Orleans States and The Mobile Register and the Louisiana Lottery Company today made a vigorous effort to prevent the postponement of the argument in the case against the newspaper publishers for violation of the anti-lottery act, forbidding circulation through the mails of publications containing lottery advertisements. The court, however, postponed the hearing until next October.

## REVIEWING THE CHILDREN.

A Feature of the President's Reception in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The president and Mrs. Harrison and party, accompanied by Mayor Sanderson and members of the reception committee, left the Palace hotel this morning in a carriage for a drive to Golden Gate park. It had also been arranged that a review of school children should take place on the grounds of the park, and the president and Mrs. Harrison were to be met by a large number of children, many of whom were in large numbers.

The children were arranged in two lines on the avenue, extending fourteen blocks, and as the carriages containing the party passed between the lines, they were greeted with cheers from hundreds of children, and the air was filled with flying bouquets and waving flags. It is estimated that there were fully 20,000 people on the avenue.

Some time since the president in reviewing the long lines of children, but the carriages were eventually turned in the direction of Golden Gate park. Postmaster General Wainmaker left the party at Van Ness avenue and returned to inspect the postoffice and proposed site for the new building.

At the park, which was well filled with people, many of whom had come from towns and villages, the president and Mrs. Harrison, with their children, were met by a large number of children, many of whom were in large numbers.

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# THE FLORIDA CANVASS.

Today's Ballot to Be Divided Between Three Candidates.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 27.—[Special.]—In the joint session, the usual scattering vote was cast without result.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the democratic caucus met and proceeded to take the forty-second ballot.

Call, 57; Spear, 40; Bloxham, 1; Gaskins, 1, Gaskins, 1.

Mr. Broome moved that in the joint session tomorrow, instead of scattering the vote provisionally, that the vote be divided between the three candidates, Call, Spear and LeFarr.

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# Very Important

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of and especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"While traveling in the East two years ago I was completely broken down in health, weak and tired and unable to sleep nights. I tried all kinds of medicines, but none did me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had used two bottles I was entirely well and in as good health as ever." G. A. Crozier, W. Macon, 108 2nd Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

# Very Important

The joy of people cured of Dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla is often beyond expression. It relieves from the tortures of indigestion, burn, nausea, and other distressing symptoms. It is unexcelled. I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent remedy." G. A. Crozier, W. Macon, 108 2nd Street, Louisville, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for many years, and I consider it to be one of the best tonics, and blood purifiers. As a medicine, it is unexcelled. I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent remedy." G. A. Crozier, W. Macon, 108 2nd Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

# W. A. BATES, Stocks, Bonds and Loans

14 West Alabama Street. FOR SALE—Five Shares Suburban Investment Company Stock.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

THE ATLANTA FINANCE ASSOCIATION, 28 East Alabama st., lends money in large or small amounts, on long or short time, on city real estate or any other good security. apr27-28

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans on real estate in Atlanta. apr27-28

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## THE CLEMENTS AT HOME.

WOLD BEARING THE SAME OLD BLOWH AT

Large Views on Several Important Matters.  
On the Chances of Cleveland for the Presidency—The Speaker's View.

A brilliant and interesting scene was witnessed yesterday for day's mid-day south-bound train of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road bore a distinguished passenger. He boarded the train at Atlanta, and he was Mr. Clements, ex-congressman, and as present commissioner to secure various agreements for the purchase of land by the government, for the purchase of land by the government, for the purchase of land by the government.

The ex-congressman was attired in a peppercorn suit of cloth, wore a regulation hat, and as he did, of him, he traversed those regions, and the rich brown color of his complexion showed unmistakable signs of the outdoor work he has engaged in.

Colonel Clements, in response to a question, said that the work of securing the land was progressing; that he had already secured some 1,300 or 1,400 acres. There were a number of owners away, a good many being in Tennessee. The largest tracts were owned by the Clark, Gordon and Dyer family and Brotherton brothers, perhaps 500 acres each.

"How about relics or changes made, Colonel?"

"Well, the relics, for the most part, remain. In 1869 I went over the battlefield for the first time, and it looks different now. Relics hunters have removed a good many of the relics in the backwoods. Near the roads and public places the people have protected them."

"What will be the first work on the park?"

"The first thing to be done will be to clear out the undergrowth, then build the road and then erect the observation towers and erect tablets indicating the different places of action, and the location of the different commands."

"Will the people who sell still remain on the land?"

"The idea was to allow families to continue to use the land subject to the restrictions of the war department. The restrictions are not very objectionable, but few of the families seem willing to remain, and when a settlement is made they will move off."

Colonel Clements said that when he had completed this work he would then begin the practice of law in Rome, his family remaining in Louisville, Ky., in the meantime.

Mr. Clements spoke with much enthusiasm on the speakership of the next house of congress, and he says that Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, is the most available man among the democrats. He is eminently fitted for the position, and his strength is great.

Reference to the presidential election, Mr. Clements thought it impossible to forecast with any degree of certainty who would be the democratic nominee.

"Cleveland is practically out of the race; Hill is strong, and is much more of a statesman than people generally credit him with being. I take no stock in an eastern man."

Mr. Clements said he thought a good policy, perhaps, would be to get a strong man from the west, and supplement by an eastern man.

IT MAY BE A FORTUNE.

The Heirs of a Man Whose Name is Stern Are Wanted in Texas.

AMERICAN, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—There is a fortune awaiting W. H. Stern, or his legal heir, in Meridian, Tex. Some time ago Ordinary Spear received a communication from Meridian asking for information of Stern or his representatives. Messrs. Carruth & Estes, attorneys at Meridian, say in their letter: "Samuel Calhoun came to Texas from some county in Alabama, at an early day. His daughter, Mary, married one Paul Mersfelder, in Walker county, Texas, about the year 1840. Mersfelder died in 1851, and the next year after his death, she married Cyrus Perry, who also died within a few months after their marriage. Some time after Perry's death, Mrs. Perry, formerly Mary Calhoun, went to Georgia, where she married one W. H. Stern, or Sterns, who has not since been heard from in this country. Mrs. Stern died about the year 1855. For his interest here, to benefit either him or herself, it is necessary for us to hear from him or his heirs at an early date. The above inquiry suggests a fortune, and if there is a member of the Sterns family in Georgia, he or she should hasten to make good their claim."

A Strange Fish.

MINNIEVILLE, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—Daniel W. Adams, a deaf mute, went fishing at Notchaway creek, one mile from Barnett's mills, and caught a strange fish. It was an eight-pound trout, with two heads, two sets of gills, four eyes, two mouths, and but one body. The heads were just back of the gills. Each head hooked independently of the other. The fish must be placed before the creature both heads proceed to devour it. The little piscator is in good working order. The little piscator is as lively and healthy as any of his single-headed brethren.

An Ex-Governor's Daughter.

NEWARK, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—It is stated on the authority of the husband of the late Mrs. Lham Wheeler, the cotton factory operative who died suddenly a week ago, that she was a daughter of ex-Governor Smith, of Alabama. Superintendent Florence says she was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, but so far as known gave no indication of her relationship to Alabama's ex-governor during her residence here.

Attacked by a Dog.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—While Mr. J. R. Reed was walking along the road by Chestnut mountain he was furiously attacked by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog bit him, but he finally succeeded in killing it.

A Georgia Gator.

BREWERIDGE, Ga., April 27.—[Special.]—An alligator eight feet in length, alive and kicking, is on exhibition at Mott's store. It is a Georgia alligator and makes things lively in the vicinity.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a really pleasant, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

DO NOT DESPAIR of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Dr. Richardson

Has removed to his residence, No. 30 Kimball street. Office, 31 1/2 Peachtree street. Residence, telephone, 941. apr 27-tues thurs sun

COPENHILL PARK.

The sale of all lots at private sale are hereby withdrawn. All parties interested will please take notice. Get plans and be at auction sale this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp.

COPENHILL LAND CO.,  
By F. M. COOK, President.



Two doctors of an Eastern town, To learning much inclined, Were called to see a gentleman, Whose health was undermined. The first one used his stethoscope Upon his patient's neck. "I find," quoth he, "one lung is gone; You cannot live a week."

To this the other W. M. D. Vehemently objected. "I feel," quoth he, "as all may see, Your kidneys are affected."

These wise men argued loud and long, Yet the patient owed recovery (Not to these doctors, but to Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery).

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run-down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to get the thing done. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a patient what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequal remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the whole system.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through drug stores, and it's the only one that does as much for a dollar.

Why? Because it's sold on a peculiar plan, and you only pay for the good you get.

OPINION Morphine Habit  
No pay till cured. DR. J. P. FARRIS, Lebanon, Mo.

SICK HEADACHE  
CARTER'S  
LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, BILIOUSNESS, etc.

SKIN DISEASES  
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

ABSOLUTELY CURES. The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment" without the use of medicine, will cure all cases of Eczema, Itch, Scald, Burns, Pimples, Eruptions, etc. It is a most effective and reliable remedy. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cents. J. Swayne, Jr., 100 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED FROM THE WILSON Coal and Lumber Co., on the 25th of February, 1891, I recommend to my successors the patronage of my friends.

I am engaged for the next two months at the office, 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. I commenced in the real estate, renting and selling of land, and in the business of the Wilson Coal and Lumber Co. in 1867, and continued in it until the fall of 1867, when the Coal Creek coal mines were opened in East Tennessee, and I went to the mines. I was Major Campbell Wallace, who had the first coal from these mines shipped to me, I soon found that there was more demand for coal than land in this city, and I commenced in that business.

It is my intention, about the 1st of May, to return to the real estate business again, trusting that my old friends and the citizens of Atlanta will give me a share of their patronage, pledging them that I will use my best endeavors to serve them faithfully. Respectfully,

W. H. PARSONS,  
Dated 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. mar 3-02m-tues sun

1866--CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.--1891

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE AND SHOES.

The period of the world's history through which we are now passing may fitly be termed the age of competition. In the commercial world it seems that every man's hand is against his neighbor's. We are brought face to face with a fierce struggle in many cases for existence. No firm can escape the bidding law of modern commerce. They will have to push their best foot forward to keep their old customers and make new ones. The only legitimate way for any firm to do this is to cultivate confidence between the customer and itself. This can only be done by treating customers fairly and looking honestly after their interests. This course we adopted twenty-six years ago, and which we shall and will follow as long as we are in the trade. We handle only such goods as we can honestly recommend. We take no chances on shoddies or auction goods. We invite all kinds of competition. We feel pleasant to all and certainly we can afford to do so as our trade is growing continuously larger and larger. This season larger than last, and so on, as it has been from the beginning. Our capital is ample and we, in every way, save to the trade by discounts, etc., hence we can and do sell good goods in many instances as low as some pay for lower grades. Let it be noted by the trade that we will not sell shoddy goods, but any child can buy from us good goods as low as the most veritable shopper can buy them elsewhere. See our goods before placing your orders. The prices will please you.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

## WELL, WELL, WELL.

Woolen mills will get pushed for money. Importers will get hard up. Commission men will run short and jobbers have to meet payments. Under such conditions, the fellow with the "spot cash" can use it to good purpose.

## WE HAD THE "SPOT."

Now we have twelve cases of choice patterns in Trousers for the best known mills. We didn't buy them to keep, nor do we intend to wait until the season is over before slaughtering them.

## ---NOW---

During week beginning Monday, April 27th, we place the entire assortment on sale in choice

PANTS MADE TO ORDER \$6.

any of them cheap enough at \$9. Goods shrunk, fit guaranteed.

The assortment includes everything from a hair line Cassimere to a Shepherd's plaid.

SALE TO LAST ONE WEEK.

Leave your order during this sale. Get the garments at your convenience.

## KAHN BROS.,

MERCHANT TAILORS;  
8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

We carry 700 distinct styles of Suitings and we make Suits to order as low as \$20. Samples and easy rules for self-measurement mailed free on application.

Monroe Indurated Fibre and Stoneware Lined Dry

Air Refrigerators.

1. Its superiority over all metal-lined and wood-lined Refrigerators is in the fact that Indurated Fibre is clean and free from all oxides and poisons so common in metal-lined Refrigerators, and will not absorb and thus become foul and poisonous as will wood lining after the shellac has been worn off, and the pores of the wood opened by use and cleaning.

2. Its circulation of dry cold air is perfect.

3. It will not sweat, get sour nor musty.

4. It is as easily cleaned as a piece of chinaware.

5. Its drip pipe CANNOT OVERFLOW and is ALWAYS CLEAN.

6. It will greatly outlast any other Refrigerator.

7. It is filled with mineral wool, the best non-conductor of heat in use.

8. It is fitted with the best castors.

9. Scientific and practical tests have proved that no Refrigerator can be as economical of ice as one lined with Indurated Fibre.

10. It is the only Refrigerator especially adapted to warm climates.

11. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction.

This Refrigerator is cheaper to buy than to have any other kind given to you. Call and examine them.

## Hunnicut &amp; Bellingrath.

1866--CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.--1891

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE AND SHOES.

The period of the world's history through which we are now passing may fitly be termed the age of competition. In the commercial world it seems that every man's hand is against his neighbor's. We are brought face to face with a fierce struggle in many cases for existence. No firm can escape the bidding law of modern commerce. They will have to push their best foot forward to keep their old customers and make new ones. The only legitimate way for any firm to do this is to cultivate confidence between the customer and itself. This can only be done by treating customers fairly and looking honestly after their interests. This course we adopted twenty-six years ago, and which we shall and will follow as long as we are in the trade. We handle only such goods as we can honestly recommend. We take no chances on shoddies or auction goods. We invite all kinds of competition. We feel pleasant to all and certainly we can afford to do so as our trade is growing continuously larger and larger. This season larger than last, and so on, as it has been from the beginning. Our capital is ample and we, in every way, save to the trade by discounts, etc., hence we can and do sell good goods in many instances as low as some pay for lower grades. Let it be noted by the trade that we will not sell shoddy goods, but any child can buy from us good goods as low as the most veritable shopper can buy them elsewhere. See our goods before placing your orders. The prices will please you.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE for May, 1891.—Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The same being seized and sold under the virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Andrew P. Stewart, tax collector for the county of Fulton, against the parties named as their property, for state and county taxes for the year 1890, to-wit: Also at the same time and place, a lot on Terry, Glen and Martin streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bush and Jordan, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3200 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cohen and Alexander, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3200 feet, more or less. As the property of A. H. Brantley.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Baker and Baker, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6000 feet, more or less. As the property of Thomas J. Brown.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Coffee street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1400 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Baker street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Perkins and Speck, part of land lot No. 70, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Haynes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart and Cohen, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ammons and Pea, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3000 feet, more or less. As the property of Anna Cousins.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Courtland street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Perkins and Speck, part of land lot No. 70, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Orme street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Orme and Holmes, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3000 feet, more or less. As the property of Melissa V. Bowen.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Dooley and Luckie, part of land lot No. 70, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. E. Barnett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Spring street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Anderson and Hall, part of land lot No. 70, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6000 feet, more or less. As the property of W. J. Evans.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hoffman and Evans, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Kate Geter.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Spence and Grantley, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of C. C. Thomas.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Yonge street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Shields and Grant, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of C. C. Thomas.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hilliard and Hilliard, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of C. C. Thomas.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hood and Ira streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rawson, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of I. P. Harris for taxes for 1890.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor and Fulton streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Arnold, part of land lot No. 74, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. B. Davis.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Rockwell and Sumner streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of city limits, part of land lot No. 74, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. B. Davis.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Randolph street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Womble, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Austin Hayes.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Georgia avenue and Perry street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of 31 and 32, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fraser and Little streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gibson, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Calvin D. Jones.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Wheat streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Deddie, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Green Perry and Chapel streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of James Latham, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Tanner and Edmondson, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Isaac Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Landrum and Landrum, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gardner and Trout, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fair street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Doyle and Massie, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of J. McElhannon.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fraser street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of 31 and 32, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Keller and Hines, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fort street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Toland, part of land lot No. 20, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on O'Neal & Phillips, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Capitol street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brocius and Roach, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ira street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of 31 and 32, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Tanner and Edmondson, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Isaac Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Landrum and Landrum, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gardner and Trout, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fair street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Doyle and Massie, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of J. McElhannon.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fraser street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of 31 and 32, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4000 feet, more or less. As the property of James M. Latham.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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## The largest daily circulation of any paper in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 28, 1891.

## Mr. Atkinson on Free Silver.

In the current number of THE FORUM, Mr. Edward Atkinson has a little article headed "Free Silver. Why Not?" For some reason or other, known only to himself, the editor of the magazine employs the article as a tail piece, and it seems to figure as the financial snapper to a literary whip.

Our readers ought to be familiar with Mr. Atkinson's methods. They no doubt remember the celebrated discussion on the negro question to which he invited THE CONSTITUTION. He undertook to solve and settle the negro problem in a series of articles, but threw up the self-imposed engagement without going very far into the matter. We have never been able to find out whether Mr. Atkinson in this instance bit off more than he could chew, or whether he deserted this particular discussion in order to acquit himself in another and a more important one.

It was natural that Mr. Atkinson, as a professor of matters in general, and a doctor of political economy in particular, should have views on the silver question. It is the trouble with all Mr. Atkinson's pieces that they are whimsical rather than argumentative, and the tall piece to THE FORUM is no exception. He says that there would be no objection to the free coinage of silver, if the legal tender act were amended so as to compel debtors to pay their obligations in gold. There is nothing new in this except the boldness with which Mr. Atkinson announces the desire and purpose of the money monopolists and the goldbugs. None of the subsidized organs of the money power have ever gone so far as to say, as Mr. Atkinson says, that debts should be contracted at a silver valuation. The whole theory and purpose of monetarism are here uncovered and exposed to view. As Mr. Atkinson truly says, there would be no objection to free coinage on the part of the goldbugs if the legal tender act could be amended so that gold would still be exalted above silver and be made the debt-paying money.

The people who are in favor of free coinage desire neither to debase nor to exalt one or the other of the money metals. They desire to restore silver to its old place in the law and in the currency from which it was stricken by republican trickery. They want the money of the constitution, gold and silver. The whimsical chatter of Mr. Atkinson on silver is not of the least importance in the settlement of this great question, but he is really a man of some intellectual vigor, and the fact that he is entirely blind to the real merits of the issue is somewhat significant.

There is no end to the theories which the monetarists and their strikers are able to evolve out of a deplorable situation which they themselves are responsible for, and with the aid of fluent men like Mr. Atkinson there ought to be no lack of plausible theories. A theory, however, is no argument, and this is a fact which even the simple-minded may readily comprehend. When the Bland bill was pending, the argument was that the coinage of even \$2,000,000 a month would destroy the financial order and drive gold out of the country. The bill became a law, and the coinage of silver dollars has continued up to the present time. The monetarists have been compelled to admit that they were wrong. They now say that the free coinage of silver will drive all the gold out of the country, and this prediction has no basis whatever except a desire on the part of the goldbugs to frighten the people. From the foundation of the government to 1873 there was free coinage of silver, and gold was not run out of the country. A part of the time silver was worth proportionately more than gold, but with the two metals on an equality before the law the differences adjusted themselves promptly and effectually.

The future can only be judged by the past. The financial condition of the people was never better than when silver was a money metal. Their financial condition since the demonetization of silver has been deplorable.

## McKinleyism and Murder.

The Pennsylvania coke riots show how McKinleyism works.

A big corporation joins other monopolists in securing the passage of a law which protects their industries, but permits free trade in labor. Then cheap foreigners are imported to drive off intelligent American labor. These foreigners are compelled to live in the corporation's cabins, and are paid in orders on the corporation's swindling stores. Unable to stand such serfdom they resort to the only remedy they can think of, and are evicted and shot down when they resist.

Now, what causes all this trouble? Not the American workingman, not the cheap foreigners, but the oppressive methods of the coke barons, made possible by the vicious system of McKinleyism, which protects

chines, and machine products, and raw material, but does not protect the human beings whose labor is a necessary factor of our protected industry.

Starvation, riots, murder—these are some of the results of McKinleyism and the oppressive financial system which is its twin evil.

Until we have tariff and financial reform the peace, as well as the prosperity of the country will be threatened day and night.

## What People Read.

The announcement that "M. Quad" has given up a position at \$100 a week on THE DETROIT FREE PRESS to go on THE NEW YORK WORLD at a salary of \$200 dollars a week, is significant and suggestive.

It shows that the popular demand of the age is for entertaining rather than instructive reading matter. The majority of the writers of scholarly and instructive books and newspaper matter are very moderately paid. They are infinitely superior in intellect and education to the men who turn out humorous, pathetic and sensational sketches and stories, but the latter find a ready market for all their work, and command their own terms.

The other day a famous actress said that tragedy is not appreciated these days because people would rather laugh than think. So with newspaper readers. They do not want anything that will strain their intellects. The hard struggles and problems of life weigh so heavily upon their minds that when they read anything they demand amusement or entertainment.

It is all right. The deep thinkers whose works do not pay the expense of publication in their lifetime, and whose services on a newspaper are poorly compensated, have no cause to kick when a light sketch writer gets nearly ten times their reward. If they choose to carry unsalable goods to market it is their fault, and they must take what they can get. After all, the people are the judges of what they want, and it is natural that newspapers should supply it and pay well the writers who know how to entertain the public.

The World has done a better thing for itself in engaging "M. Quad" than if it had engaged the most eminent scholar, scientist, statesman or specialist of the day.

## Very Zealous Reformers.

In certain quarters there is, just at present, a strong disposition to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for heretics.

Perhaps this is not to be regretted, but there should be a decent and orderly way of proceeding in such cases.

The church authorities are the proper parties to take action in the matter of heresy. It is an offense that the public in general has nothing to do with, and there is nothing in it to justify a resort to mob law.

But in some localities the people have very crude notions concerning their rights and duties in the premises. Near Circleville, O., a young man was recently cut almost to pieces by several persons whose excuse was that their victim was a rank unbeliever, and had with his heresies tried to corrupt the minds of orthodox young ladies. In the highlands of West Virginia, a short time ago, a similar case occurred. The Rev. A. R. Cunningham organized a band of twenty stalwart religionists who attempted to make the county moral by driving out obnoxious characters. These reformers waged war against not only drunkards, bad debtors and idlers, but skeptics and Sabbath breakers. They notified the offenders to leave the county within twenty-four hours, and enforced their demands by destroying as many as eight houses within a circuit of five miles.

Such vigorous methods are probably very effective, but they do not suit a country of law and order. When reformers act as judges, jurors and executioners they are carrying their zeal a little too far. In fact, it is not too much to say that a few mild heretics scattered here and there are less dangerous to the cause of public morals than these irresponsible reformers who think that the way to make the world better is to club every sinner in sight. It is to be hoped that the Ohio and West Virginia crusade will not spread beyond those two states.

## The Missouri Investigation.

The probability is that the free coinage democrats of Missouri, who sent an ambassador to New York the other day to get the real views of Mr. Cleveland on the silver question, are in a more muddled condition now than they were before, and they have certainly been the means of befuddling the public. The very fact that they sent an ambassador to have an interview with the ex-president is calculated, as we pointed out the other day, to create the impression that they had some reason for believing that his deliberate utterances against the free coinage of silver do not represent his real views. The public is to be pardoned if this mysterious performance leaves it in a befuddled condition.

It is fair to say, however, that the Missouri statesmen are not much better off now, so far as information and illumination are concerned, than they were before. Their ambassador made the journey, had an interview with Mr. Cleveland, and is by this time in the bosom of his democratic family, so to speak. But what did Mr. Cleveland say to him? To what extent did the ex-president modify his anti-silver views? The ambassador thought he knew, but, as it turns out, he is mistaken. What he thought he knew is exactly equal to what he doesn't know.

He made his report, when it was fresh in his mind, to a newspaper man in New York, and it was promptly published. Mr. Cleveland, however, did not like the report, and he promptly repudiated it. He expressed his surprise that the ambassador from Missouri should give out such a report. "Some things were put in my mouth," says Mr. Cleveland. "Inferences seem to be drawn which are certainly unjustifiable."

Just what was put in his mouth, or what inferences were unjustifiably drawn, the ex-president would not say. He had neither the leisure nor the inclination to go over the ambassador's report and make specific and detailed corrections, and there the matter stands. The ambassador says the newspaper man misrepresented him; the newspaper man says this could not be true, for he wrote out the report at the request of the ambassador.

Under these circumstances it is natural that the free coinage democrats of Missouri should be muddled. The ambassador has his theory, and other people may have theirs. But the interesting question is, Where does Mr. Cleveland stand? To what extent does

the ambassador's report misrepresent him? Has he modified his silver views at all? If the muddle is to be cleared up somebody will have to write a card.

## Pointed and Picturesque.

The bitter warfare between Colonel Whiskers Jones, of The Republic, and Editor McCullagh, of The Globe-Democrat, both of St. Louis, has culminated in a sensation.

Editor McCullagh has very little patience with Jones and his side-whiskers, and his time is too valuable to monkey with such small game. So last Saturday THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT wound up the quarrel between the two papers by printing a large cartoon bearing the following legend: "Why Charles H. Jones left Florida—He was repeatedly horsewhipped—the last time by W. W. Douglass, a newspaper reporter whom he had caustically maligned."

The cartoon is a perfect gem of pictorial art, with one exception—it does not do justice to Jones's side-whiskers. In other respects the picture is evidently a faithful and life-like reproduction of a lively cowering scene. The artist has portrayed Jones in the attitude of helplessly writhing under the well-aimed blows of a whip in the hand of a handsome young fellow who evidently knew what he was about.

We have intimated that the cartoon does not make Jones's side-whiskers show up properly. This is a great drawback, and materially lessens the value of what would otherwise be a striking historical picture. With this exception, however, the cartoon is a remarkably good one, and will doubtless find a place in many a scrapbook, and on the walls of numerous newspaper sanctuaries.

It goes without saying that the war is over. Editor McCullagh remains master of the field.

MR. BLAINE'S political doom was sealed when Foraker began to praise him.

JOHN SHEPHERD should have his barn whitewashed. The republicans have barrels of it left.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in New York, seems to be filled with rowdies. A crowd of the students drove an audience out of the theater on the night of the 23rd. What special inducements does Columbia college offer to the hoodlum element?

A NEW YORK paper says that city "is ripe for republican rule." This probably means that there is a surplus in the treasury. Wherever looting is good, there the republican party finds a peculiar ripeness.

"M. QUAD" has gone to THE NEW YORK WORLD. This gentle and unifying genius will make his individuality felt even in the wilderness of the metropolis.

MR. HARRISON seems to know all about the Ohio politicians. They are all patriots because they want office.

A NEW YORK doctor has denied that he received \$5,000 for removing a wart. In metropolitan journalism such items as these attain an importance that is at once magnificent and mysterious.

DEACON SMITH'S advice to the farmers is to "plant broadly." That is what they propose to do. They are making arrangements to plant the republican party next year.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A NEW SCHOOL bill passed by the Illinois House authorizes the appointment of officers to drag unwilling children to school. In addition to this, parents are liable to fine and imprisonment if they fail to send their children to school. Education is a fine thing, but when it puts every family before a policeman and a jail, it is not an unimpaired blessing.

THE OBSERVANCE of last Sunday as Memorial Day in Atlanta has caused a little comment, and it has been remarked that it was the first time the memorial exercises ever took place here on Sunday. The occasion came on Sunday, and the whole city massed itself at Oakland and decorated the graves of the dead confederates.

No objection was raised to this solemn and beautiful tribute, and it never entered the heads of the people that there was anything wrong in devoting a few hours of the Sabbath afternoon to such a work. The fact is, people conduct funerals and visit the graves of the dead every Sunday, and until this custom is abolished it is idle to protest against the decorous observance of Memorial Day when it falls on Sunday.

COLONEL C. C. LONG, who has had some experience as an African explorer, has written a letter assailing Stanley. Long says that Stanley is a charlatan, that he did not discover Livingston or the sources of the Nile, and that he defrauded and unjustly killed the natives.

MR. CAMPBELL, the prohibition mayor of Des Moines, got drunk the other day, and was carried home by the marshal. The officer thinks that the mayor is a drunkard, and that he is a dangerous person. The fact of the case is still under cover.

VON MOLTKE was little known at the age of sixty-six and seventy-one.

AMONG NOTABLE PRINTERS in politics THE NEW YORK World names Governor Hogg, of Texas; Governor Peck, of Wisconsin; John H. Oberly, of Illinois; ex-civil service commissioner; the late Daniel Manning, Cleveland's secretary of the treasury; Assistant United States Treasurer E. H. Roberts; United States Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Congressman Davis, of Kansas; Cummings, of New York; Fithian, of Illinois; Williams, of Massachusetts; the Secretary of the Connecticut; Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Plumb, of Kansas.

## MISSING LINKS.

A correspondent, writing from Tuscaloosa, Ala., wants to know what it takes to start and run a weekly newspaper in the country districts. We have not heard from the weekly editors yet, but we have the following answers:

1. Faith.
2. Health.
3. Perseverance.
4. Endurance.
5. Long-suffering, a spirit of forgiveness, a talent for farming and the real estate business, a keen sense of local humor and unerring judgment in a mule trade.

Colonel Gibbs Gardner, of The Milledgeville Chronicle, drops into poetry over a cigarette: My cigarette! Can I forget Sat in the shade the other morn'g, And rolled the fragrant weed together.

At her side be seated, To hold and guide her fingers willing— She, rolling slow the papers o'er, Letting my heart in with the filling.

Ah, cigarette! The gay coquette Has long forgot the flame she lighted; And you, I, unheeded by, Alas are thrown, alas are slighted.

The darkness gathers fast without And raindrops on my window splashes, My cigarette and heart are out, And naught has left me but the ashes.

An exchange says the Tennessee editors are grooming Editor Shaver, of The Chattanooga Evening News, for governor. The gratitude of the Tennessee editors is boundless; but as Georgia has given Tennessee a good editor, it might be wise to keep him in the editorial harness and let an ordinary man make the race for governor.

The Georgia newspapers are giving Mr. Scott Thompson columns of free advertising. They want him to make a tour of the state. The editors are suffering for rain, but they will do the best they can for him.

## A DIME IN THE SLOT

THEN THE TELEPHONE WILL CALL THE DEPARTMENT.

The Sunday Morning Fire Could Have Been Stopped if the Department Had Known It in Time.

The want of a dime! It caused a \$3,000 fire Sunday morning. And the almost fatal burning of Mr. Cal Varnado.

The houses destroyed by the fire were located in the extreme eastern portion of the city—way beyond the reach of a fire alarm box.

Fire alarms, however, outside of the box districts, are given time and time again by telephone, and thereby much loss of property has been averted.

There was a telephone near the Sunday morning fire. But it was not used.

The Bell Telephone Company has a system of toll stations. There are about a dozen, and can be used by any one who has a dime.

Any one wishing to use the toll telephone must notify the party in charge, then, after dropping a dime in the slot, turn a crank which rings a bell in the central office. The top of the bell in the central office attracts the same attention and demands the same recognition as any call in the city.

One of the toll stations—it is numbered 231—is planted in a store near the corner of the Boulevard and Fair street.

The phone, 1231, has been as profitable to the company as any in the city.

Sunday morning, when the factory operatives found their cottages on fire their first thought went to Chief Joyner, and his fire brigade. One of them ran to the store and pulling one of the partners from his bed, screamed out:

"Telephone the fire department quick. The row is on fire."

"Drop the dime in the slot then," answered the merchant, "and I'll do it."

The man dove towards his vest pocket with his thumb and front finger.

But he couldn't find the pocket.

In his great haste he had forgotten his vest. With a faint smile—he probably knew the merchant—he said:

"I left my vest at home. I ain't got no dime with me."

"Then you don't got any call for the fire department," said the storekeeper.

"My God, man, ring that telephone. The whole row'll burn up."

"Can't do it. The rules of the telephone company say drop the dime in the slot and the telephone'll talk. I can't break the rules."

"Then lend me a dime, and I'll go home and get it and pay you back."

"In the meantime the fire was gaining headway."

The people were turning out, and one after another asked for the fire alarm to be sent in by telephone.

But none of them had the requisite dime. And the slot would not work without the dime.

The fire had full sway, and when the department got there four houses had been destroyed.

The story of the telephone slot's hunger for the dime reached Chief Joyner yesterday, and he came to the conclusion that perpetual motion is impossible by any mechanical contrivance.

Respectfully, J. HENLY SMITH.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Editor THE CONSTITUTION: Your special from Euftala, published in this morning's paper, describing Colonel H. J. Fry's machine, reminds me of a machine involving identical the same principle, invented and constructed by Mr. Warren Edge, in Franklin county, near Tugalo river, and very near the line of the Georgia, Georgia. This was about 1840 or 1844. My father and Mr. Edge were neighbors, and the two families were very friendly and often exchanged visits. Mr. Edge was a whistler, and was very skillful. I often saw the machine, which he believed he had developed perpetual motion with unlimited power. I was then a lad of about fourteen years, and watched the machine and studied the principle involved as well as I could. It failed to work as Mr. Edge expected, and I could not run, nor do I now understand why it would not run. It was very plausible, and now seems to me that a machine constructed on that principle ought to run, but with Mr. Edge it was a failure. He was a very skillful and ingenious mechanic. He is still living—a very old man—and is a citizen of Athens, Ga. He, long since, came to the conclusion that perpetual motion is impossible by any mechanical contrivance. Respectfully, J. HENLY SMITH.

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How many a "wandering boy" has been saved from ruin by the thought of the pain it would give his mother. Though all sinners forsake their love, they will cling to him still. There is nothing like it in human nature. I never read in my Bible about Mary, the mother of Jesus, with such a touching story of her inner home life had been more fully written out. What an example that would have been of what the love between mother and son is and ought to be!

Thanks, Mr. Thornton, for giving us such a touching and lovely picture. S. B. HOYT.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Roy Bennett, a Three-Year-Old Child, Meets a Terrible Fate.

Sunday afternoon Roy Bennett, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Bennett, was so badly burned that he died in a few hours.

The terrible accident occurred at Mr. Bennett's home, near the old exposition cotton mills.

Mrs. Bennett was sitting on the front porch, with her little son by her side. He ran in the house and in a few moments the mother was terror-stricken by seeing him running backward toward her with his clothing ablaze.

She seized him quickly, however, and wrapping a quilt about him, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the little fellow had been fatally burned.

Physicians were summoned, but their efforts were unavailing. He died before midnight.

Several half-burned matches were found in the child's hand. It is supposed that he had been playing with these, and that in so doing his clothing was ignited.

The body was buried yesterday afternoon at Casey's cemetery, near the Chattahoochee river.

THANKING THE FORCE.

Assistant Chief of Police Couch Has a Few Words to Say.

The police department behaved magnificently on Memorial Day, more than ever entitling itself to the admiration of the public.

Perfect order was preserved on all sides, the men handling the crowds in a quiet, gentlemanly manner.

To show the public appreciation of the conduct, Assistant Chief Couch yesterday issued the following order:

TOLSON H. H. QUINN, ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1891.—Assistant chief of police, I desire to return the thanks of the chief and myself to the officers and men of the police department for their promptness and good behavior on Memorial Day. Such promptness should stimulate the department to high position, second to no organization, which any city or country should be proud of. Discipline being essential to the department and the public, it is urged by the chief that good behavior, discipline and promptness be the watchword of the department in future, which will cause terror to the evil-doers and honor to the good and respect of the good people of our city. Respectfully, A. S. COUCH, Assistant Chief of Police.

Out of Respect to the Confederate Dead—Public Business Suspended.

Yesterday was generally recognized as a day sacred to the memory of those who fought and died for Dixie, and all the state offices therein were closed, and no business was transacted during the day.

The city hall was closed, and all the municipal officers enjoyed a holiday.

The numerous banks in the city were not open to business transactions, and the doors were placards announcing that they were closed on account of a legal holiday.

The exercises of Sunday displayed all the demonstration and elation of this sacred day, but these silent, but eloquent, tokens of reverence to the departed dead, in the suspension of business in the public offices and financial institutions of the city, spoke louder than words of the sacred remembrance in which the people held their lives for the South.

Barre Belles.—Mr. W. R. Hicks has been in possession of two relics that vary curiously. They are two ancient Indian pots.

They are a large mound near where the famous chief, McIntosh, was buried, on the banks of the Chattahoochee river. So far as known, they are the only perfect specimens ever discovered in the numerous mounds scattered over the South. They are both rudely ornamented with designs traced on the rims. The pots are about the size of large soup bowls, and are of the usual kind of clay. It is supposed that they were used for cooking, but not glazed. They are very curious and of great value in an antiquarian sense.

Three-Quarters of a Century.—Yesterday old Uncle Billy Hancock celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He is still hale and hearty, and bides fair to add many years more to those long and useful ones that he has lived.

To Play in Utica.—William C. Rehm, the well-known pianist and teacher, has just received a special invitation to play at the New York State Music Teachers' Association, which meets this year in Utica, N. Y., June 30th, July 1st and 2d. Mr. Rehm has been invited to attend, and will play some compositions with Mr. Rehm for two pianos.

And the Band Played—Not "Annie Rooney," but another tune in a different key. So the police took a hand and stopped the music. This is how it came about. Saturday Mr. John M. Moore, the shoe dealer, put a drum corps inside of a wagon which was enclosed by flashy advertising placards, and started the not too musical ensemble about the streets to gather customers. But the turnout had not proceeded far when a policeman interfered, claiming that the horses were being frightened. Mayor Hemphill was appealed to, and he sustained the police. Assistant Chief Couch says he was not willing to endanger the lives of citizens by permitting the wagon to proceed, as it was well calculated to scare half the horses in town. If anybody had been hurt the city might have been held accountable.

Mr. Moore thinks the police were unjust in not allowing him to run his advertisement.

Beautiful Badges.—Sunday, while the Atlanta Artillery was getting ready for the Memorial Day parade, there were two very pleasant surprises for them.

The first was a beautiful gold badge, presented by Mrs. C. J. Kempton, who was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Frothing, to be contested for annually by the sections, the chief of whatever section proving the best drilled to wear the badge for the ensuing year.

The second was a handsome gold badge with crossed cannons, presented by the same lady, to Captain A. M. Perkerson, in recognition of his distinguished services in the company.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett presented the badges in a neat and tasteful manner, and Captain Perkerson acknowledged the gift of his badge in an appropriate speech.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Perpetual Motion.

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# The Laws

Of the Medes and Persians were no more imperative than the commands of Cupid to buy your engagement ring from

Freeman & Crankshaw

**USE HICKEY'S** For the prevention of DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, No. 111 & 113 Eighth St., Augusta, Ga.



**PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES** Quality First and Always. We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound. **FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE** Scientific Opticians, 55 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

**KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP** BEST FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE.

Feb 11 - 43m n r m

**Armour's** Extract of BEEF.

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc. One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime lean Beef.

Send for our book of receipts showing use of ARMOUR'S EXTRACT in Soups and Sauces. **ARMOUR & CO., Chicago.**

**Every Month** many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try **Bradfield's Female Regulator** a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. **BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.** Sold by all Druggists.

Name this paper. ap21-d&w tenmofm

**SUMMER RESORTS.**

**SWEET SPRINGS.**

**MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.**

This Most Popular of All Mountain Resorts Will Open June 15th.

Elevation above tide water, 2,000 feet. Unsurpassed summer climate. Cuisine up to highest standard. For information send for catalogue with full particulars. W. S. AYERS, Manager, ap12-dm

"An Ideal Summer Resort." - HENRY W. GRADY. **Sweet Water Park Hotel,** Lithia Springs, Georgia. Elegance and comfort. Table, service and furnishings above criticism. The best for the least. Recreation for the pleasure seeker, rest for the overworked and recovery of health for the invalid. The finest bath system in the United States. The most valuable natural mineral waters in the world free. High-class accommodations for 500 guests. Elevation 1,300 feet. Pure pine woods all over. No malaria. The great Piedmont Chautauqua, with its brilliant attractions. Ask us (on postal card), to send booklet and rates. Once a guest always a firm friend. Open May 12. E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors. ap12-dm

**NOTICE.**

The grounds and pavilion at Iceville are now handsomely fitted up and ready for use for picnics and social parties. Arrangements can be made at office of Atlanta City Brewing Co., Albert Steiner, Secretary. ap12-dm

**MONON ROUTE.**

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago (Railway).

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars. **JAMES BARKER** Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent. ap12-dm

**TO WEAK MEN** Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. P. C. FOWLER, Medico, Conn.**

# THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

WHAT THE COURTS AND OFFICERS ARE DOING.

Waits vs. the Richmond and Danville on Trial in the Circuit Court-The Sentence-Andrew Nolan Will Plead Guilty.

In the United States circuit court the case of James H. Waits against the Richmond and Danville Railroad company was called.

The complainant asks for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries received by being knocked from the track by an engine on that road.

Waits claims that on the 19th of October, 1889, he was driving out of town with a wagon drawn by two mules. Before he started to cross the track on Houston street he stopped, and listened to hear if any trains were coming. When he started across, but before he could get over, the team was struck by the engine, killing one of the mules, badly injuring the other and inflicting on him serious and lasting injuries.

When the court adjourned Dr. Murphy was on the stand, testifying as to the character and extent of the wounds received by the plaintiff and the results.

Revenue Agent's Office. Colonel Chapman has just received reports of ten seizures, which he states is unusual, and that ordinarily at this time of the year the moonshiners go to work on the farm, and for awhile give the officers a rest.

Of the distilleries destroyed eight were located in Alabama, in Randolph and Claiborne counties, and two in Dawson county, Georgia. One of the distilleries in Dawson county was operated by Marion Goss, and was destroyed by Deputy Collector Darnell. The other was run by Thomas Goss and was seized by Deputy Collectors Ware and Spence.

The capacity of the distilling apparatus seized and destroyed was about 110 gallons of distilled spirits per day, or a fraud on the government of \$100 each day.

Among the stills was one large iron pot operated as a steam still and owned by Jim Crow, of Claiborne county, and one wooden still owned by Taylor & Johnson.

Several arrests were made and the men held to answer.

Andrew Nolan. Andrew Nolan, the boy charged with taking from the mail some \$25,000 in checks and drafts belonging to the Atlanta National bank, will plead guilty this morning, and on account of his tender age will probably be sent to a reformatory school.

The officers are of the impression that young Nolan was instigated by some older person, but Captain Couch says the only name he gave was that of Will Simpson, who was not known, and so far no one has been able to discover such a person.

Detective Cason says that young Nolan was in the habit of lounging around the criminal courts and speculating on the verdicts of juries. Nearly all of the bank checks were found between two mattresses and under the platform of the Western and Atlantic freight depot, but a number of drafts are still missing.

Railway Mail. The gentlemen of the railway mail service hope to be able to start moving from where they now are on Marietta street into the custom house today.

# THE CONDUCTORS' PICNIC.

The Executive Committee Making Extensive Arrangements for the Day.

The railway conductors' picnic promises to be the picnic of the season.

Nearly every detail for the outing has been arranged.

And everything needed to make a day under the shade of trees has been provided.

That a large crowd will go is apparent—an unusually large number of tickets having been sold.

"The conductors were fortunate in selecting New Holland," said a gentleman yesterday, "as the place to have their picnic." The people of Atlanta love New Holland Springs for the great benefits derived from its waters. Many a mother and delicate baby and sick child have been completely restored to health by a few weeks' visit to this delightful spot. The springs are two miles beyond Gainesville, directly on the Richmond and Danville railroad, and are situated in a beautiful grove. The main spring has an outflow of about 15,000 gallons per hour, and is but a short distance from the chalybeate and sulphur springs. The sulphur is valuable for dyspepsia and rheumatism. The hotel has a capacity of about 200, and the springs furnish quite a picturesque little town of cottages. A day spent in the woods at New Holland, made more enjoyable by the many attractive amusements which the conductors will provide, and with copious draughts of the medicinal water, will so whet the appetite that the barbecue dinner will be a feast for the gods."

# TO CHICKAMAUGA.

A Large Party Left by the East Tennessee Yesterday.

There was a large party at the East Tennessee depot yesterday, at 1 o'clock, when the special train from Columbus rolled in.

There were seven coaches, engine and baggage car, and the crowd soon filled every foot of space available.

There were at least 100 ladies who boarded the train, and with those already in the cars the gentlemen made up a good 300.

Captain J. W. English, Mr. W. B. Lowe, Mr. George W. Parrott, and Mr. J. W. English, Jr., took charge of the Atlanta party.

The special train was secured for the purpose of conveying the visitors to Chickamauga, where they will enjoy a general outing.

The land sale of the Crawfish Springs Land Company will occur today and tomorrow, and this evening and tomorrow evening there will be feasting and dancing at the hotel. The Fourth artillery band, U. S. A., was secured and will go on the special train.

The sales will be made out of a 5,000-acre tract owned by the company, and will no doubt come fully up to the expectations of the leaders in this great enterprise.

As the modern railroad train is ahead of the old-time stage-coach, so is Hood's Sarasparilla-almond medicine, ahead of the old-time remedies. In positive merit it is peculiar to itself.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel lopsided. It brightens them up. Dr. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

Tetterine cures Hives, Sunburn, Freckles and all diseases of the skin. All druggists, 50c.

# Whitehall Street Property.

The owner of the 52 1/2 feet front on Whitehall street has instructed me to reduce the price and sell at once as he wants to realize on it. Call and confer with me. Geo. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house. 15

# Copenhill Park.

On Fulton county electric line, on that commanding hill known as the Hurt hill, just outside city limits, yet only fifteen minutes to center of city. Neal's Select School adjoining this property. At auction Tuesday, April 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m. ap12-dm

POSTAGE stamps for sale at The Constitution business office.

Go to Edgewood Sale Tomorrow. Train leaves at 12 o'clock. Free ride; free dinner. Beautiful lots. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. 15

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

# AFTER SHAVING BATHE THE FACE WITH HEALING COOLING POND'S EXTRACT.

DOES NOT SMART NOR STING. REDUCES REDNESS. CHECKS BLEEDING. JUST AS IT REDUCES ANY INFLAMMATION, IT SENDS BACK THE BLOOD WHICH THE RASPING OF THE RAZOR HAS DRAWN NEAR THE SURFACE, SO LEAVES THE FACE WHITE, SOFT AND SMOOTH, WITHOUT THE SHININESS CAUSED BY OTHER LOTIONS. FOR THIS PURPOSE FAR SUPERIOR TO BAY RUM, COLOGNE OR PERFUMED WATER. BEST BARBERS USE IT.

YOU HAVE A BOTTLE. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

WHEN PURCHASING, ACCEPT POND'S EXTRACT ONLY. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES, PROBABLY WORTHLESS. POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.



An imp of indigestion sat Within the chimney flue And looked quite dreary as he said "There's naught for me to do! I and my brothers, in the stove Will never caper more. It's got one of those wholesome things They call a 'Wire Gauze Door!'"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, Buy the CHARTER OAK, WITH THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS.

Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ga.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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**ELY'S CREAM BALM** - Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures CATARRH OF THE NOSE. Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 64 Warren St., N. Y.

# PEYTON. H. SNOOK.

Grand Rapids Chamber Suites!

DINING ROOM SUITES

—AND—

FOLDING BEDS

The best \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125 and \$150 Suites in America. 50 Roll-top Desks, 30 handsome Hat Racks, 500 cheap Oak Suites must be sold. \$250 Suites cut to \$125. Don't buy an article of Furniture before getting my prices. P. H. SNOOK. ap12-dm

Valuable Furniture and Fixtures

THE ENTIRE OUTFIT AND EQUIPMENT OF the Gulf House, one of the most popular hotels in the state, will be sold privately and on very reasonable terms. The furniture is new and was carefully selected in the western markets, and is in perfect order. Every article necessary to the successful conduct of a first-class hotel will be included in this sale, and if desired the purchaser can secure a lease of the hotel for three years or longer at a moderate yearly rental. This property is in every respect desirable. The Gulf House has for many years been the established eating house for the lines of railway converging at Thomasville, and is within 100 feet of the passenger depot, and convenient to the business part of the city. All inquiries should be addressed to the undersigned. A. P. WRIGHT, Trustee. ap12-dm

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ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of

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# HIRSCH BROS.,

42 and 42 Whitehall St.

You can come fully satisfied that you will find just what you are looking for. Never before have we shown such a handsome assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's CLOTHING. Throughout our entire stock there's an attractiveness resulting from our knowledge of your clothing wants. Our stock is large enough. Our prices varied enough. Our prices low enough to sell you your Spring outfit.

CLOTHIERS. . . TAILORS . . . FURNISHERS . . . HATTERS.

# GOOD MORNING!

DO YOU WEAR

EISEMAN BROS.' SUITS?

ONE PRICE. PLAIN FIGURES.

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Our own Man-

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SLIGHTEST MARGIN

Above Cost. No Middle Profit.

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EISEMAN BROS.

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READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Interstate Abstract Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Present Offices: 36 and 38 West Alabama street (Maddox, Rucker & Co.'s old bank). Permanence.

Offices: Kiser Law Building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets (when completed).

PAID UP CAPITAL. - \$100,000 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. - \$500,000

Officers: T. P. Westmoreland, president; Jos. H. Johnson, vice president; W. S. Morgan, superintendant; Henry R. Powers, treasurer; Ulysses Lewis, attorney and secretary; Geo. W. Morgan, assistant secretary and assistant superintendent.

This company having taken complete abstracts of the records of Fulton county, under Morgan's Copyright System for complete abstracts, are now prepared to furnish correct ABSTRACTS OF LAND TITLES at short notice and at reasonable prices, for which the company is responsible, and the patronage of the public generally, and especially of attorneys, real estate agents and dealers, banks, building and loan associations, and loan agents is respectfully solicited.

This company is now organizing adjunct companies throughout the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, for a mutual interchange of business. Abstract books, indices and the various forms used in the business with the exclusive use of the system, furnished at short notice. Cities and towns throughout the country desirous of forming an abstract company and using the best system known, will please address

ap12-31-sun tu thurs. THE INTERSTATE ABSTRACT COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

# ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS,

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OFFICE AND WORKS ON GA. R. R., CORNER KING AND HUNTER STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Cook's Improved Absorption Ice Machines. Steam Boilers and Tanks. Smoke

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We are Headquarters.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

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MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

# JOSEPH THOMPSON,

Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Direct Importer Of

WHISKIES. MADEIRA. SHERRY. CLARET. SAUTERNES.

ALL LEADING BRANDS CHAMPAGNES KEPT IN STOCK.

Have a full line of Fine Domestic Wines. Imported Cigars received monthly. Sole Agent for

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21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, . . . ATLANTA, GA.



## THE DOCTORS.

## ALLOPATHS AND HOMEOPATHS BOTH DISCUSSED.

Should They Hold Consultations in Cases of Difficulty?—The Dividing Line Between the Two Schools.

The allopaths and the homeopaths. Or, rather, the homeopaths and the regular physicians. Should they consult—the old school and the new?

The recent action of the Alabama physicians by which they decided unanimously to allow that privilege, has animated still more the already wide-spread discussion. New York has long considered it, and the physicians there now stand divided.

And so nearly everywhere, forbidden by a code of ethics, the question arises: "Should there be such a hindrance?"

To many it seems but a needless discussion to allow two opposing and radically different methods to be considered together.

"Let it be so," they say, "but to what purpose?"

In connection with this several of the prominent physicians of Atlanta were seen, and their views asked as to the correctness of the decision of the Alabama medical fraternity.

Says Dr. Bak: "Personally I have not the slightest objection. The allopaths, however, are not justified in holding such a consultation. At the time of Hahnemann's origination of the homeopathic school, humoral pathology was prevalent. That is, it was supposed that bad humors were the causes of all diseases. The allopaths at this time went to an excess in administering doses of medicine, giving an especial ingredient for each particular symptom.

"This created a reaction. Hahnemann stepped into the medical arena, and going into the other extreme, prescribed infinitesimal doses. This reason, if no other, would be sufficient to prevent the two schools ever agreeing upon any one line of treatment. Then, again, the one system is based on natural science—the other not. For example, a patient's cheeks are flushed and throat dry. In such an instance a homeopath gives that which will produce just such a result. We prescribe a medicine with the effect exactly opposite, in order to counteract that condition.

"How can one expect ever to reconcile these teachings by a consultation?"

"It is impossible," said Dr. Giddings, "for such a consultation to result in any definite purpose. The barriers existing between the two schools are too great to allow a harmonization. There is the difference in the sizes of doses prescribed—a vast difference; the physiological effects of the drugs vary, so do the therapeutical. It is all well and good to say, 'You may or may not show me any two physicians, each representing firmly and strictly his own school, and you have two factors impossible to combine.

"With the homeopaths it is 'similia similibus curantur,' like cures like. For instance, in a case of convulsions, strychnine would be given because it produces convulsions. We would never consent to such a treatment, and are convinced that it is no treatment at all. The agitation of the question is an utterly useless one. What are you going to do with the privilege when you have it?"

"I am not in favor of it," said Dr. N. O. Harris, "because I can see no good resulting from it. Let two physicians, one a regular and the other a homeopath, consult. Now, either the latter must arrive at some conclusion or gather his upon some method of treatment not considered by him previously, or else adhere to the direction of his own school. If the latter, the consultation has done him no good; if the former, he deserts his own system, and thus is no longer a homeopath.

"As to the allopaths or regulars, their methods will never allow the adoption of any of those of their opponents. The consultation would thus be fruitless."

"Occasionally a patient wants it," said Dr. Jarnagin. "He is under the impression that such a consultation would result favorably. According to the schools, it is impossible for it to do any good. They might diagnose together to some purpose, but a physician with experience and a thorough understanding of his work, can usually do that correctly himself, and when not, why should not one of his own school suffice? As for giving permission, I am in favor, simply because the code of ethics forbids something which could not produce the purpose sought for were it set at liberty to try."

"Give me that which will do a patient most good," said Dr. Love, "it is the duty of every medical practitioner to resort to whatever treatment will benefit his patients. The great responsibility of preserving human life rests upon his shoulders, and under these circumstances, whatever he sees the best course should not be neglected. If a homeopath or an allopath can see any good in such a consultation, why let it be held."

"As for myself, however, while it might be beneficial for them to diagnose together, when the time for treatment came, then what? The treatment is the important work of the physician; it is that which cures a patient, and that it is which should require all the skill possible. Now, when this time arrived, the consultation would have to cease, according to the two methods of treatment. Then where's the good accomplished?"

Dr. R. B. Ridley was of the opinion that it was right and proper to leave with the physicians outside of any rule of ethics the propriety or impropriety of consultation.

"I would like," said he, "for the professional as well as the social relations between the regular and the homeopathic physicians to be pleasant, and I favor leaving it to the physician whether consultation is proper or not."

"I can, however, see but little to be accomplished by such a consultation, except possibly in diagnosis; beyond that nothing could be done, as the two schools are too distinct to ever agree on treatment, and to benefit the patient is the ultimate aim and object of consultation. So, in reality, there can be but little reason for a consultation except to gratify the patient or his friends.

Dr. J. F. Alexander said: "I see no impropriety in such consultations, and individually would not hesitate to consult with a homeopathic physician in good standing."

"As to the benefit to be derived from such a consultation, in making a diagnosis there is no difference between the two schools, and where the nature of the disease is in doubt the patient or family might wish the opinion of a physician of some other school in order to ascertain the treatment, and while on the treatment they would not agree, in this mutual aid could be given. I favor consultations when called upon."

Dr. Elkin favored the action taken in Alabama. He said:

"I am glad to see the movement looking to consultation between the different classes of physicians, and I believe the matter will be brought before the state association at its next meeting. The old school and the homeopathist have for some time, when called to the same case, consulted in New York."

"The propriety of consulting with another physician should depend more on the character of the man than on the school of medicine."

"Often the object of the consultation is simply to ascertain the disease, and in this, and in hygienic and sanitary matters, there is no clash between the two schools. On the

treatment to be used it is not likely that the physicians would agree, and the patient or his friends would have to select the one they preferred."

Dr. J. C. Avery, when asked what his views were about the action taken by the allopathic physicians of Alabama, said:

"I do not see why a homeopath and allopath may not consult concerning the diagnosis and pathology of disease; they could hardly consult with profit as to its treatment, since the principles of treatment are diametrically opposed. Yet, in some northern cities prominent men of both schools did not differ so widely as their creeds, and the large proportion of standard allopathic text books used in Hahnemann Medical college was cited. Not only were our anatomies and surgeries employed by that institution, but they likewise had the good judgment to teach Pepper's system of medicine. In selecting a consultant, proficiency, and not science, should be the standard. If I should be called to consult with an eclectic, and he be a man of common sense and education, having graduated from some chartered and legalized institution, what natural right have I to withhold from him the benefit of any information or advice I may be able to give, when, maybe the patient is much in need of help, just because the standard of the school from which he came, perhaps twenty years ago, is not up to my alma mater?"

"No school should be fenced so high or have its walls so thick but that all should have the privilege of ingress. A physician should have the unquestionable right to reject consultation with any individual; he should not be degraded by a consultation under such circumstances with a competent man of any school. His responsibilities are too serious for him not to have the right to claim any assistance of which he feels the need, and likewise it is his duty to as freely give as to receive."

**RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.**

The Sad and Sudden Death of Rev. Mr. Eberhardt.

Rev. Mr. Eberhardt died at his home in Decatur Sunday evening.

Mr. Eberhardt had been suffering with intercostal rheumatism for several days. His physician, Dr. Green, thought that he was going along so well Saturday evening that there was no necessity in his continuing the medicine prescribed, and told Mrs. Eberhardt to give him quinine.

During the night he did not seem to rest well, and about 5 o'clock, when he took his last dose of quinine, he said that he felt better and would rather have a good breakfast, and was telling her to go in an adjoining room and get a nap, as she had been up all night.

She went into the room as directed, and in a few minutes was awakened by the call from her husband, "Oh, Addie!"

She ran into the room and found him unconscious. Quickly arousing the house, she did all that she could to revive him, and a number of ladies stopping there came to her assistance.

Mr. George Hammond, who lives just across the street, was sent for, but when he arrived he saw that Mr. Eberhardt was dead.

The news of the sad calamity carried sorrow to the hearts of the many friends who had known him so long and so pleasantly.

Mr. Eberhardt leaves four sons, Professor Eberhardt, of the University of Texas, at Austin; another in Philadelphia, a third in the United States navy, stationed at Valparaiso, and the fourth a boy of thirteen, at his home in Decatur.

He leaves two daughters, one married and residing in Birmingham, and the other unmarried, living in Montgomery.

The funeral will probably occur Wednesday.

**OF HEART FAILURE.**

The Sad Death of a Prominent Citizen Yesterday.

The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. A. J. West, at his home in Turnersville, reached the city yesterday.

Mr. West was the father of Mr. G. L. West and Mr. C. D. West, of the firm of West Bros., who have recently purchased the business of Mitchell & Dimmock, on Peachtree street.

Up to a few hours of his death Mr. West was in his usual health, and Mrs. West had come down to the city to visit her sons.

His death was unexpected, and the news carried sorrow to the hearts of many friends in this city, who had known him so long and so pleasantly.

He was a prominent citizen of Turnersville, and was connected with the railroad office at that place.

Mr. West was a young man, well known to the traveling men of the south, and the news of his death will be a sad shock to his relatives and friends.

**Died in the Country.**

Last week Mrs. Mary Annie Wilson died at her home near Owl Rock, Campbell county.

Mrs. Wilson was a lady well known in this city, where she has two sons, Mr. J. W. Wilson and Mr. J. T. Wilson, and two brothers, Mr. J. G. Wailes and Mr. W. B. Wailes, and a nephew, Mr. George W. McWilliams.

She was an old and consistent member of the Methodist church, and was buried at Mount Pleasant church, the old camp ground, which she had attended for many years.

**THE HOME PARSONAGE.**

Mrs. Wiley Began Her Talks Yesterday.

Afternoon at the First Methodist.

The home parsonage work in Atlanta is receiving substantial assistance and encouragement at present.

Mrs. Wiley is here in his behalf and doing some splendid work. Yesterday afternoon she spoke at the First Methodist church; this afternoon she will speak at Trinity; tomorrow afternoon at Park Street church; and Thursday afternoon at St. Paul's.

The work here is mainly in the interest of home parsonage work. The mission work includes help for the poor and needy, assisting the fallen, teaching industry and making good citizens as far as possible. In addition conferences are being aided in weak territory.

In Atlanta there are eleven such societies. Altogether, more than 12,000 members are to be found in the country, with 1,200 auxiliaries.

The work in Georgia, especially is showing up well.

In the past year 222 parsonages have received aid, an average of one in every five being aided.

The ladies have since last April collected and disbursed over \$40,000 in this work.

There is no denying the good being accomplished by this association, and it deserves all encouragement possible.

"That tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething softens the gums and allays all pain.

**Whitehall Street Property.**

The owner of the 52½ feet front on Whitehall street has instructed me to reduce the price and sell at once as he wants to realize on it. Call and confer with me. Geo. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house.

**Edgewood Sale Tomorrow 1 P. M.**

By Sam'l W. Good & Co. The Hange property. Free ride on train leaving at 11 o'clock.

## WATERWORKS TALK.

MR. RICHARDS AND MR. CLAYTON WORKING ON A REPORT.

They Are Both Enthusiastic Over the New Waterworks—Mr. Clayton Talks of His Trip to Philadelphia.

Captain R. M. Clayton, the city engineer, and Mr. W. G. Richards, superintendent of the Atlanta waterworks, have returned from a visit to Philadelphia, where they attended the meeting of the American Waterworks Association.

"It was a very interesting meeting," said Mr. Richards. "Whatever had been done in connection with waterworks that was likely to prove of importance was reviewed. Many papers were read by members which will doubtless result in great value."

"Then again we examined various exhibits and works, and visited whatever was thought to be connected with matters pertaining to the business under our consideration. Ship-building was a thing which afforded considerable pleasure, besides the instruction given."

"We were royally entertained, and just before leaving, at the banquet at the Atlantic City. Every delegation will remember the meeting with gratitude for the hospitable treatment. Next year the association convenes at New York city, on the third Tuesday in April."

"What were the subjects discussed which will prove of most value? Well, there were many. I might mention, however, 'Water motors—cost of running and their economy in connection with waterworks systems.'"

"Purification of water by metallic iron. Whereas, certain prominent engineers to their use by waterworks and advantages to the public of their use, and 'Waterworks securities.'"

**DECLARING THEIR POSITION.**

Action of Harris County Alliance on Certain Matters.

The following were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Harris County Alliance on the 22d instant, and their publication in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is requested:

Whereas, it is fully known and acknowledged by all unprejudiced minds in and out of the Harris County Alliance that the said alliance organization has accomplished more in their efforts to rid the county from misrule and oppression than has been done by any "political" partisan party since the late war.

Whereas, the alliance, through its leaders and official organ, has exposed corruption and fraud in government affairs, and the oppressed and degraded masses of the people have been enabled to solid phalanx at the ballot box, and removed from power such enemies to good state and justice as John L. Lewis, of Kansas; McKinley, of Ohio, and others, we deprecate the fact that would allow a good citizen to be a member of the alliance as crying out against the order, asking us to keep out of politics.

Whereas, the Harris County Alliance, together with the chief executive of the state, have been proper to resort to unfair, unconstitutional and undemocratic, not to say unalliance means, to bring reproach upon our brave, fearless and courageous leaders, and official organ.

Whereas, the Harris County Alliance does fully endorse the national platform of the Harris County Alliance, and we hereby reassert and reaffirm our hearty support to the same.

That we do pledge our continued support to our state organ, and we do cheerfully express thus publicly our confidence in the ability and honesty of our leaders and trustees.

That we do pledge our continued support to the Harris County Alliance, and we do recognize in him the grandest product of the south since the action of the alliance movement.

That we ask of our present legislature at the next session, to pass a bill providing that no fee be allowed at all.

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## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50¢ and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**COPENHILL PARK.**

Home-seekers, don't fail to attend sale at 3 p. m. today. Take Fulton county electric cars, Ladies especially invited. J. C. Hendrix, H. L. Wilson.

Call and see the Old Capitol Barber Shop. Neatest and best appointed in the city. Hot and cold baths. Take the elevator. J. E. Jackson, proprietor.

**PICNICKERS.**

Handsomeness grounds and pavilion at Iceville. Picnickers should make arrangements at Atlanta City Brewing Co., office, corner Courtland and Harris sts.

Go to the Constitution Business Office for your stamps.

**DRAPERY AND CURTAIN**

**Bargains.**

800 yards Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yards long, lap edges, \$1; worth \$2.50.

Antique Lace Curtains at \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.50; worth \$3, \$4 and \$8.

Irish Point Lace Curtains at \$5, \$6 and \$10; worth twice the money.

48-inch Madras, 3½ yards long, at \$1.50; worth \$5.

**Special bargains in Cottage Curtains and Draperies.**

**M. RICH & BROS.,**

Leaders in Dry Goods, Carpets and Furniture

54 and 56 Whitehall St.,

14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

**READ AND REMEMBER!**

Remarkable Reductions and Special Bargain Week!

—AT—

**M. RICH & BROS.**

**WE OFFER**

On Our Special Bargain Counter

**THIS WEEK.**

1,200 yards of full-width Embroidered Skirtings, worth from \$1 to \$1.25, reduced this week to 60¢.

1,300 yards 46-inch Embroidered Skirtings at 48¢ a yard; heretofore sold at 70¢ and 90¢.

1,500 yards Hand-made Linen Torchon Laces, 2½ to 4 inches wide, at 9¢ a yard. These are elegant, specially imported goods, and are offered at the choicest bargains of the season.

We also offer splendid Stripes and Checked India Linens at 10¢; worth 15¢.

Huck Towels at 10¢ and 15¢; worth 15¢ and 25¢.

Knotted Fringe Damask Towels at 25¢; selling elsewhere at 40¢.

200 dozen 22x42 Turkish Bath Towels at 12¢; worth 20¢.

Full 1½ all-linen Hemstitched Sheets at \$3.75 each.

Full size Hemstitched Fine Linen Pillow Cases, at \$1.

We also offer unprecedented bargains in Short-length Remnants of Table Linen.

50 Embroidered Linen Carriage Lap Robes at 75¢ each; sold elsewhere at \$1.25.

All these Special Bargains comprise fresh and choice goods, and are offered at prices that cannot be duplicated in this city.

**Special Bargains in Carpets and Mattings!**

We have a few more remnants of Matting left at 8¢ a yard, worth 35¢.

We offer good Matting at 15¢ a yard. Fine Juteless Matting at 20¢, worth 45¢.

Fine Damask Matting at 45¢, worth 70¢.

We have 15,000 rolls of Matting in stock.

**Specials in Carpets**

We carry the finest and largest stock of Carpets in the south.

This week we offer Choicest Brussels, close, at \$1 a yard. Don't miss this opportunity to secure an elegant Carpet at a trifling cost.

**FULL STOCK**

—OF—







## GREAT UNEMPLOYED.

FULLY 175,000 RAILROAD MEN OFF DUTY NINE DAYS.

A rumor that the Macon Construction Company is coming out of the woods. The Lumber Case, Etc.

The spring cut-down has come, and there has been a wholesale discharge of railroad employees of late. On Saturday the Western and Atlantic railway cut off about 100 men of a force of 350, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis division cut off 600 of a force of 2,000. The East Tennessee has been reducing its force for some time, and on all southern lines a reduction of about 25 per cent in the working force is being made. Indeed, it is not confined to any section of the country; the roads everywhere are pursuing the same policy, and every spring, when business begins to get dull, an army of 175,000 railroad men, or a fourth of the whole 700,000, is suspended for ninety or 100 days. It is the railroad men who are the most disaffected of the men, but because the receipts are less, and the aim is to cut expenses in the same proportion. Nevertheless it is a hardship, and causes great dissatisfaction among the men, who have worked hard all the fall and winter.

An incident to the annual cut-down, this large unemployed force, 175,000 workmen on parole so to speak, will go to swell the monster demonstrations which labor organizations make all over the world in the month of May.

At 10 o'clock this morning an important case will come up before the Georgia Supreme Court. The application of the Georgia Sawmill Association for a 20 per cent reduction of rates on lumber to have been heard some time ago, but the case was postponed by the request of the sawmill men. It comes up this morning, and both sides will be well represented by themselves and by counsel. As there has been some discussion of the case, it is expected to be unusually fine. Incidentally the case will bring up for discussion one of the most important of the state resources—her pine forests, and a valuable contribution to the public information is expected.

About the biggest question the interstate commerce commission is now considering is the question of local consideration before the Georgia commission tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is a case, or series of cases, brought by the Georgia commission under an act of the last legislature, which directed the commission to inquire whether there are any discriminations by railroads in interstate commerce, and upon finding such discriminations to call the attention of railroads to the alleged violations of law. If, upon investigation and hearing of the railroad men, the cases under consideration were found to be violations of law, the railroads would be notified to stop the discriminations, and, if after notification, the roads should fail to desist, the commission was to bring cases before the interstate commerce commission against the offending roads.

These cases are brought under the clause of the interstate commerce law, which forbids railroads to charge more for a short haul than for a long haul on interstate commerce. For example, cases are made against the Western and Atlantic railroad for giving Atlanta a lower rate than Marietta on freight from Ohio river points, and against the Central railroad for giving Atlanta lower rates than Jonesboro, and Macon lower than local points on the other side, for freight from New York.

It is said that the interstate commerce commission never has rigidly enforced this clause of the law, and some business men think its enforcement would destroy the commerce of the country. "For," say they, "such a course would destroy competition. If you say that those points which have competition shall not get the benefit of it, you make competition of no effect and deny the life of trade."

There are others who think the enforcement of the law would be the greatest blessing of the century, that it would check the congestion of wealth and population in the cities and cause a reflux of prosperity to flow out of the rural districts and build up the waste places.

A good deal of curiosity is aroused by the case Mr. Oswald Wilson, New York alliance broker, is attempting to make against Mr. H. H. Raymond, the central southern agent of the Mallory line, for violation of the interstate commerce law. Last fall Mr. Wilson consigned fifty barrels of granulated sugar to Georgia State Alliance exchange. When Mr. Wilson came round Mr. Wynn asked why he consigned a cash article like sugar. Mr. Wilson replied that it was done to make a test case, as he was not sure whether the carriers were doing right. Now he has brought a case against Mr. Raymond in the United States court at New York, for violation of the interstate commerce law in discriminating in favor of certain shippers.

Mr. Raymond, when asked about the matter, remarked, "They have no evidence and there is nothing in it."

Mr. Wynn has nothing to do with the case, and knew nothing of it further than his recollection of the shipment of sugar last fall, which came to Atlanta via the Mallory steamship line from New York to Brunswick and thence by the East Tennessee railroad.

"It is a custom for the sugar refiners to prepay freight," said Mr. Wynn, "and from that I am satisfied that they get some concessions, else why should they prepay the freight? I suppose Spockell's Philadelphia refinery ships a hundred barrels of sugar to Atlanta every day, at 40 cents a hundred, that is about \$100 a day, or \$45,000 a year, of freight that he must pay for the single trip to Atlanta. Why should he lose the interest on so much capital if he gets no advantage from prepayment?"

There is a great deal of talk about the Augusta and Chattanooga railroad in the newspapers along the projected line. There seems to be some basis for the revival of interest in the road, if the Chattanooga News is not misinformed.

That paper says a conference was held in Atlanta week before last between promoters of the project. This information comes from "a gentleman prominent in Georgia development and railroads," and from the connection in which it is mentioned it is supposed to be Mr. J. D. Williamson, the builder of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad.

The news says that representatives of Alfred Sulley, Simon Borg & Co., and Lehman Bros., all of New York; James H. Brown, an old and experienced capitalist, and some other gentlemen interested in the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus line met the Georgia representatives of the proposed Chattanooga and Augusta railroad.

The route, right of way, topography, mineral, agricultural and other features of the road were thoroughly discussed. The representatives of the road builders showed considerable interest in the road and secured all the data pertaining to it that were obtainable.

A new feature that develops in connection with the Augusta and Chattanooga is that Millionaire John Mackey, it is stated, is interesting himself in connection with the Chattanooga and Knoxville route, and the two would be built and work in harmony, making a through line, when completed, from Chicago to Port Royal, or some other southeastern deep-water port. Chicago capitalists, it is understood, have also investigated the practicability of this new through route, and are very much interested in it.

The gentlemen from whom The News secures this information are prominently connected in the business way with certain railroads, and the confidence of railroad magnates.

Alfred Sulley and his associates own the Rome railroad, extending from Rome to Kingston, on the Western and Atlantic, and have surveyed an extension to Gainesville. The Chattanooga and Augusta would be tapped also by that road, and it would have rich feeders from Alabama and the west by that line, also the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus and the Coosa river at Rome.

In the event that the roads are built from Atlanta to Chattanooga, thence on to Knoxville, from here, this city will be the center and the key for the system. At present the signs on the horizon are extremely bright for both roads.

The Dublin People gives an interesting rumor to the effect that the Wightsville and Fenille railroad, now operated by the Central, has leased the Empire and Dublin, and will run trains from Tennesse to Hawkinsville. The Empire and Dublin road is grade between Hawkinsville to Grovania, on the Georgia Southern and Florida. If the Central has really leased this road, it should put the line on a new and direct track to connect it with the old road and take it further to go

in order to connect with the Perry branch at Perry. This done, they would have access to Hawkinsville and the 34,000 bales of cotton she has to ship and the large tonnage of goods she has to buy. Hawkinsville is now the head of navigation of the Ocmulgee river, and is one of the best resort towns in Georgia, situated in a fine farming country and drawing trade for many miles from the country to the south. At present the town is dependent entirely upon a branch road of the East Tennessee, and the citizens have been disposed to chafe at their isolation, when new towns like Cordele are springing up within reach of their trade. With a new connection like the one indicated above, the town's former prestige would be largely restored, and a new impetus would be given to business.

An interesting rumor came yesterday, through a well-informed gentleman, to the effect that the Macon Construction Company had raised the money to pay for the building of the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Georgia Southern would come out of the receiver's hands.

Supplementary to this report was the statement that the Georgia, Carolina Northern and the Georgia Southern would come out of the receiver's hands.

The reorganization of the Augusta and West Florida railroad is thus reported by The Augusta Chronicle:

"The committee reported subscriptions amounting to more than the sum required for the purpose of permanent organization, under the provisions of the charter. A stockholders' meeting was then held, at which all the stockholders were present, and the following board of directors was elected: J. P. Verdery, W. N. Marcell, F. W. Northen, Thompson, C. E. Smith, Cullen Rhind and T. C. Hogue.

The directors met immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting to elect permanent officers for the company.

Mr. C. E. Smith was elected president and treasurer, and is now in a condition to prosecute the work vigorously.

Members Thompson and Smith inform The Chronicle that the road will be completed to the Central railroad, in time to bring the growing crop of cotton to Augusta.

As soon as the necessary details can be arranged, this section of the line will be let to a construction company, with a large paid-up capital, and the work of building this important road will make rapid progress.

BETHOVEN, WELLINGTON, BISMARCK.

Kings and Queens innumerable, nearly all the minds that have changed the course of affairs in the world for centuries have been in Carlsbad for a few days. Not everybody can go even in these times of fast travel, but everybody can have the benefits of Carlsbad at a small cost at none in the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel spring and contains all the solid constituents of the spring.

The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a natural remedy which is always effective in all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections it is without equal. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the seal of the Carlsbad Sprudel, and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelsohn & Co., Sole Agents, 8 Barclay St., N. Y.," with every bottle.

A Place to Buy Ice Cream.

Mr. John Venable, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, is prepared to serve his customers with the most delicious ice cream. Everybody who knows Mr. Venable knows that he makes the purest, and sells at a reasonable rate. He sends it to your house every day in the week.—Adv.

Copenhill.

The best opportunity for a first-class home yet offered will be at the sale of the Copenhill lots, Tuesday, April 28th, at 3 p. m. Every lot is a beauty. Electric cars running through the center of the property; convenient to city, schools, etc.; water and air as pure as on the Blue Ridge. Terms easy; titles perfect. Take Fulton County Electric line for the sale. April 24—5t

Whitehall Street Property.

The owner of the 524 feet front on Whitehall street has instructed me to reduce the price and sell at once, as he wants to realize on it. Call and confer with me. Geo. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house.

Get on the Train at Noon

Tomorrow and go to Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Greenwood sale.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Beautiful Flowers and Where They May Be Purchased—A Few Points About Them.

The oldest nursery in Atlanta is that of Mrs. A. Lambert, on East Fair street, near oakland cemetery. It is called the Central southern nursery, and has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century. The Central nursery has everything new and rare in the way of greenhouse and bedding plants. Now is the proper time to plant geraniums, heliotropes, verbenas, and for that matter, all kinds of flowers. This nursery is just what you want. Their telephone number is 4. Take the dummy, corner Pryor and Alabama streets, to the Central nursery, where they sell their flowers and plants at a very moderate price, and you can beautify your yards and gardens at a very small expense. 25 sun. tue.

Copenhill.

The highest hill around Atlanta. The heights from which General Sherman first viewed the city of Atlanta. Will be sold Tuesday next at 3 o'clock p. m. Every lot is a beauty. J. C. Hendrix and H. L. Wilson, auctioneers. April 24—5t

Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Sell Tomorrow

the balance of the Hays property at Edgewood at auction. Free ride on train leaving union depot at 12 o'clock.

Whitehall Street Property.

The owner of the 524 feet front on Whitehall street has instructed me to reduce the price and sell at once, as he wants to realize on it. Call and confer with me. Geo. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house.

It's Ice Cream Now.

Mr. John Venable, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, is prepared to serve the very best ice cream on the shortest notice at a reasonable cost. He sends it out every day in the week.—adv.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter street, for sale at The Constitution business office.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street, Telephone 7.

STAMPS for sale at The Constitution business office.

MR. H. A. TAYLOR, Jr., of Albany, Ga., spent yesterday among the Atlanta friends. Mr. Taylor is the efficient cashier of Hobbs & Tucker, bankers, and is one of the rising young business men of Albany. He has many friends in Atlanta, who always receive him with open arms.

You can get any amount of stamps at The Constitution business office.

Friendship rings, blue stock, at Moler & Berkeley, 35 Whitehall street. April 24—1w

Real Estate Sale.

On next Tuesday, J. C. Hendrix and H. L. Wilson will sell the Copenhill property. This is a perfect plot of ground, subdivided with care and still every lot a beauty. Commanding height; electric cars, good neighbors, pure water; just outside city limits; perfect view of city; only fifteen minutes required to reach center of city. Be on hand. Take Fulton County Electric line at 2:45 o'clock p. m. April 24—5t

Stamp for sale at The Constitution business office.

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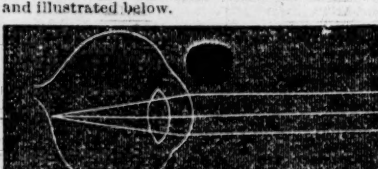
Stamp for sale at The Constitution business office.

**Swift's Specific**  
A Tested Remedy  
For All  
**Blood and Skin Diseases**  
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poles, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.  
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.  
Being purely vegetable, it is harmless in its effects.  
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.  
Druggists Sell It.  
**SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,**  
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## SIMPLE TALKS ON THE EYE.

"The proper study of mankind is man." If this be so, then it is not amiss to consider one of the most important parts in the make-up of a man, viz.: his eyes.

The eye is a curious and wonderfully formed, and it is the most perfect optical contrivance. It is apparently complicated, and yet it is simple. It is strong, and yet in a certain way delicate. It receives the light, allows it to pass through the aqueous humor, crystalline lens, and vitreous humor, whose function it is to properly assort and distribute the rays and throw them on the retina. Thus we have the sense of sight. The eye is called upon frequently to work two-thirds of the time, and it performs the task reliably and uncomplainingly until a tired nature holds out no longer, then the assistance of glasses is required. Glasses are used mainly by persons for presbyopia or old sight as it is called. This occurs at the age of forty and forty-five, and is easy to correct, if glasses are used in time. In young people the eyes are weak, and the crystalline lens more convex, but as one grows older, the muscle becomes less able to do this work, and the crystalline lens grows harder, and it is necessary to apply convex glasses of proper strength to correct this deficiency. A list of the other defects of vision are mentioned and illustrated below.



SHOWING A PERFECT EYE.

In the above illustration it will be seen that the emmetropic or perfectly formed eye is able to focus parallel rays of light. In such an eye the rays enter, pass through the crystalline lens, and the other refractive media, and focus exactly on the retina at the back. The impression is then conveyed to the brain through the optic nerve, and the result is perfect vision.

It is frequently the case that, by reason of defective construction of the eye, the focus of the retina is too great and the rays focus before reaching the retina.

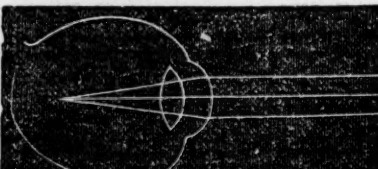


DIAGRAM OF MYOPIC EYE.

This condition causes myopia, or near-sightedness, as it is generally called. The above cut shows this defect plainly. Another type of imperfect vision is illustrated here.



THE HYPERMETROPIC EYE.

This is the reverse of myopia, in that the distance from the lens to the retina is too short. The rays do not focus on the retina, and thus the hypermetropes has blurred and indistinct vision.



DIPTOPIA.

This causes a person to see double, and is not so common as the other defects noted above. It is generally corrected by the use of prisms ground in the form of prisms. For hypermetropia convex lenses are worn, and cases of near-sightedness are relieved by concave lenses. There are many other defects that cannot be spoken of now, on account of lack of space, but we will say a few words about astigmatism, from which many persons suffer. It is caused by a want of symmetry in the cornea, which is not perfectly spherical, but is flattened in one direction. The result is that the eye is unable to focus the rays of light equally in all directions. The result is that the eye is unable to focus the rays of light equally in all directions. The result is that the eye is unable to focus the rays of light equally in all directions.

Among those who supply glasses of all kinds, there is none so well known to the public as the optician A. K. Hawkes. Starting many years ago in a modest way, his reputation grew for making none but the best glasses. His business increased, he established one of his houses in Atlanta. This building, a handsome and commodious location for him, his trade rapidly increased in volume, and he decided to concentrate his energies in building up the greatest business of this kind that has ever been carried on in this city. He has since then been steadily and consolidated with this. He erected machinery for grinding all kinds of lenses. In accordance with his plan of doing nothing by halves, he equipped the factory with the most modern improvements in this line. The plant is operated by an electric motor of great power. While there are several other factories in the south for grinding the surface of lenses, they are all simple machines, and cannot compare in extent, perfection nor completeness with that of Mr. Hawkes. This is natural, as it requires the immense trade he has been for years building up to enable him to place and operate this expensive machinery.

Before the needs of the factory began to revolve the offices were removed to 12 Whitehall street, and a fitting department was fixed up in the salesroom, which is said to be one of the most elegant in the United States.

Trained opticians are in attendance here and see that proper glasses are given, and that the frames are correctly adjusted. In a word it is indeed a place where you can get the best of everything, at a house, that can supply out of stock or make in the factory, anything in the optical line, in first-class style.

Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall. These glasses are not peddled, therefore cannot be bought at your neighborhood. April 24—1w

If you have any old gold or silver, we will exchange new jewelry for it. Moler & Berkeley, 35 Whitehall street. April 24—1w

Real Estate Sale.

On next Tuesday, J. C. Hendrix and H. L. Wilson will sell the Copenhill property. This is a perfect plot of ground, subdivided with care and still every lot a beauty. Commanding height; electric cars, good neighbors, pure water; just outside city limits; perfect view of city; only fifteen minutes required to reach center of city. Be on hand. Take Fulton County Electric line at 2:45 o'clock p. m. April 24—5t

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**STILSON, JEWELER.**  
55 WHITEHALL ST.  
Reliable Goods.  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS  
PRINTING. Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Elect. printing, etc., if  
**JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,**  
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE),  
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.  
Consult them before placing your orders.

## IF YOU THINK

Of putting on light-weight underwear, remember us. We show a splendid assortment, and offer some special good things in undershirts and drawers

AT 50c EACH  
Puff Boom Shirts are all the rage. Nothing cooler, better fitting and greater value than those we are offering

AT \$1 EACH  
Straw and Felt Hats in all shapes from 50c up. We have not the space to go into details, and will simply say we show everything in Furnishing Goods, from head to foot, at popular prices.

Just a Few Words  
About Our Clothing.

They are stylish, well made, fit perfect, and are durable. This is our first spring opening season, everything in the house being new and fresh. We show

**SO GREAT MONEY SAVERS**  
This week. Come and see them. It will pay you.

**Eiseman & Weil,**  
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers  
3 WHITEHALL ST.

—ON—  
**Friday and Saturday**  
NEXT,

We will have a special sale of  
**Men's Suits**

AT \$10!

All new and very stylish in  
ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS.

No suit in this  
Large Assortment

that would not be  
CHEAP AT \$15!

This is the opportunity of the  
season.

**E. & A. C. BEALL,**  
10 Marietta Street.

11 o'clock

**DRESDEN**

**MACKINAW REFRIGERATORS**  
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Dry Cold Air, Cabinet Finish,  
Solid Hardwood.

In the "Mackinaw" the cold air is allowed to descend directly from the ice compartment to the provision in number design.

The "Mackinaw" is perfectly dry. The "Mackinaw" requires very little ice. The "Mackinaw" is always sweet and pure. The "Mackinaw" has no intricate contrivances. The "Mackinaw" comes with or without porcelain-lined water coolers. We have them in all sizes, from the smallest to the largest; also sideboards in numerous designs.

Before buying a refrigerator examine the "Mackinaw."  
Full line of Water Coolers, Flytans, Gate City Stone Filters and other reasonable goods.

**Mueller & Koempel.**  
No. 2 South Pryor, Cor. Kimball.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS TO MAKE YOUR City Tax Returns. Don't delay longer. Merchants and real estate agents especially requested to come and make returns as early as possible.

T. J. MALONE,  
C. J. KEITH.

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**HIS FIRST PAIR.**  
How little it costs to dress a boy handsomely if you come to the right place. Strong, serviceable, stylish—these are the three essentials in children's suits to which we pay especial attention.

Our regular lines are sold at prices as low or lower than the so-called bargains advertised elsewhere. Good exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory.

**GEORGE MUSE & CO.,**  
Clothiers and Furnishers,  
38 Whitehall Street.

Before assuring your life, or investing your money, examine the Twenty-Year Tontine Policies of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

Policies maturing in 1891 realize cash returns to the owners, of amounts varying from 120 to 176% of the money paid in, besides the advantage of the Assurance during the whole period of twenty years.

The following is one of many actual cases maturing this year:

Endowment Policy No. 64,988.  
Issued in 1871, at age 37. Amount, \$5,000.  
Premium, \$239.90. Total Premiums Paid, \$4,798.

**RESULTS**  
at End of Tontine Period in 1891:

**Cash Surrender Value, \$8,449.45**  
(Equal to \$176.10 for each \$100 paid in premiums, which is equal to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7 1/2 per cent. per annum.)  
Or, in lieu of cash,

**A Paid-up Life Policy for \$19,470**  
(Equal to \$405.50 for each \$100 paid in premiums.)  
Or,

**A Life Annuity of \$633.55**  
One fact is worth a thousand theories. There is no assurance extant in any company which compares with this. The Equitable is the strongest company in the world and transacts the largest business.

**PERDUE & EGLESTON,**  
General Agents,  
april—28t tues ATLANTA, GA.

**H. P. ASHLEY,**  
MACHINIST AND FOUNDER IN  
**IRON AND BRASS**

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.  
All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron, Steel and Brass.

—MANUFACTURER OF—  
**SPRING BED MACHINERY.**

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired with guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner. 47 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 24 city.

**Tax Notice.**

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